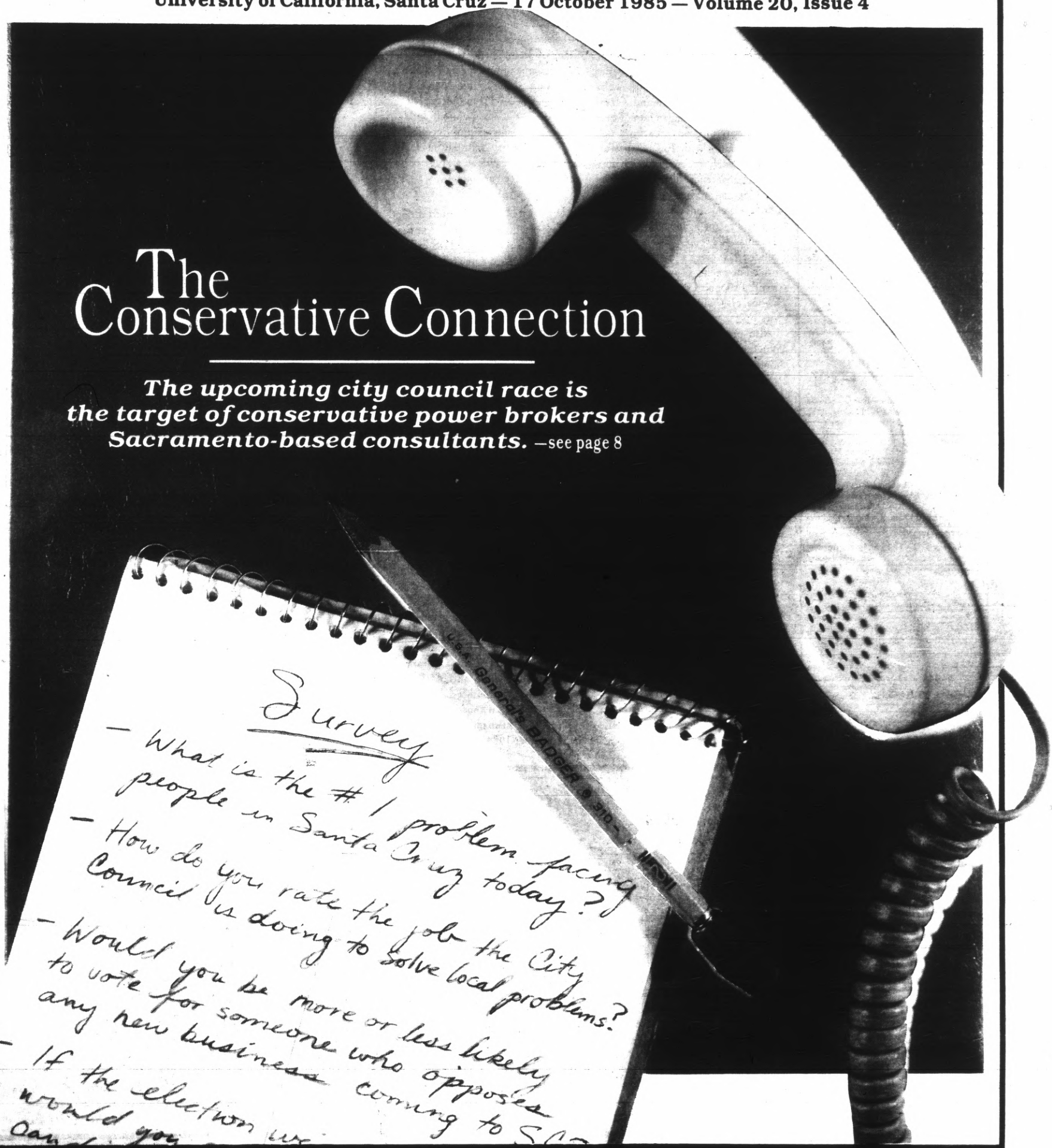
Stevie Ray Speaks —page 27

CITY on a HILL

University of California, Santa Cruz — 17 October 1985 — Volume 20, Issue 4

The Conservative Connection

The upcoming city council race is the target of conservative power brokers and Sacramento-based consultants. —see page 8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"The people must have something to read on a Sunday."
—The Clash

"A city that is set upon a hill cannot be hid."
—Jesus Christ

NEWS *on the* MARCH

THE GANG'S ALL HERE: Members of the Ku Klux Klan, the American Nazi Party, and various other overtly racist organizations met last weekend to show their support for Louis Farrakhan, leader of the Black Muslim group the Nation of Islam. Former Klan leader Robert Miles hosted the meeting of 200 white supremacist leaders and their followers at his Michigan farm, where talk centered on reaching an understanding with Farrakhan. Farrakhan, widely accused of being anti-Semitic, contends that Jews control the US, and advocates separate nations for Blacks and whites—positions also held by the Klan and other white supremacist groups. Art Jones, who atended last week's meeting, stated that "The enemy of my enemy is my friend. I support Louis Farrakhan and anyone else who stands up against Jews."

Also present at the meeting were John Gerhardt, convicted of trying to bomb an Ohio school principal's house; Don Black, an Alabama Klan leader who plotted to take over and transform the Caribbean island of Dominica into a racist state; and Richard Girnt Butler, head of Aryan Nations, whose off-shoot group, the Order, is currently on trial in Seattle for murder, arson, and armed robbery.

In addition to discussions on Farrakhan and anti-Semitism, said Miles, the meeting included a cross-burning ceremony and efforts to "develop more interest in the movement towards the Northwest." Miles was referring to a plan among many white supremacist groups to establish an independent, all-white state in Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming.

WHATEVER HAPPENED TO GUMBY?: Of the six best-selling toys on US markets, five currently sport a violent, sexist image. According to the Fellowship of Reconciliation, US consumers fork out $820 million each year for super-human dolls such as "He-Man" (the "Master of the Universe"), combative robots like the "Transformers," and other "action figures." Many of the toys capitalize on popular, and very violent children's television shows. "He-Man" and "Transformers," for instance, are the stars of TV's most violent kiddie shows. The Fellowship of Reconciliation reports that Saturday morning programming shows an average of 83 acts of violence per hour.

A RAY OF HOPE: Stanford doctors reported last week the first case of an AIDS recovery. AIDS experts at San Francisco General Hospital cautioned against drawing conclusions based on the case of only one person. However, this demonstrates the possibility that those exposed to the disease might not be life-long carriers.

A 33-year-old Santa Clara Valley woman exhibited mild symptoms of AIDS after sexual contact with her husband, a hemophiliac who developed AIDS after receiving contaminated blood products. Her doctors report in this month's *Annals of Internal Medicine* that in January 1984, the woman's lymph glands and immune system showed abnormalities associated with AIDS, and that her blood contained AIDS anti-bodies. To prevent further infection, she and her husband used condoms during sexual intercourse. She received no other treatment. Four month later, her doctors report, her lymph glands and immune system were normal, and her blood contained no AIDS antibodies. Dr. William Robinson, the family physician and first author of the report, said that neither of the couple's two children show signs of the disease. The husband died of AIDS in September 1984.

WHAT'S *news*

Birth of a Movement 5
The divestment movement caught fire last spring and it's still going strong at universities across the country.

From Watergate to Johannesburg 7
Distinguished activist Roger Wilkins visits UCSC and speaks his mind.

No Place Like Home 11
Locals are slowly beginning to solve the complex problems of the area's homeless.

Bobby Trap 18
A long trail of economic woes and police intransigence lies behind the violent uproar in Britain's inner cities.

A Famishing View 20
Distorted publicity and cutbacks in US aid may block the slow road to famine recovery in Ethiopia.

Miscarriages of Injustice 23
A suit against the state contends that pregnant women in California's prisons are receiving woefully inadequate health care.

Rollin' Back the Years 29
J. Nolan Void remembers about as much of the Seventies as he can.

Photo by HOLGER LEUE

Watsonville Violence

CONFLICTS BETWEEN Watsonville cannery strikers and police turned ugly this week, with incidents of violence and arson breaking out on four successive nights. Police responded with mace, put on bulletproof vests, and called in additional forces from surrounding areas. No easing of tensions is in sight as management refuses to take part in negotiations with the union and the pressure builds for the strikers, who are scraping by on weekly union strike-fund checks of $32. Rumors abound among strikers that "the big man inside" has police, the city council and the courts paid off.

Burning warehouse pallets, grass fields and finally a cold storage warehouse near Watsonville Canning lit up the sky throughout last week. One man was arrested Friday night for allegedly throwing a Molotov cocktail into a bus carrying non-striking workers. No one was injured in the incident but the bus was scorched, according to media reports. Police officers did report leg injuries and several broken car windows from thrown rocks. Sunday's fire at Farmers Cold Storage grimly capped the week by destroying a third of the warehouse. A state arson investigator is looking into the fire there.

Strikers Leopoldo Jimenez and Alfonso Quintero described police use of mace during some of the incidents, saying that police threw a mace bomb into the union hall where about 30 people had gathered. "What [police] do is 'OK,' but when we do anything we're in trouble," striker Anna Olivaras commented.

A newsletter by the dissident union faction Teamsters for a Democratic Union (TDU) claimed police have been overzealous in their enforcement of the court order which has closed streets near the canneries and limited the number of picketers. "Riot police have attacked workers outside . . . and began demanding identification of anyone who looks Mexican," the newsletter said.

Managers at Shaw's Frozen Foods have broken off negotiations with Teamsters Local 912 "until there is an end to the violence," according to its Vice President Steve Shaw. Shaw's offered contracts in September cutting wages from $7.06 an hour to $6.66, and to $4.43 for new workers. Watsonville Canning has not negotiated at all since the strike started. It offered cuts to line workers—90 percent of whom are Mexican women—from $6.66 an hour to $4.25. Workers went on strike September 10. County agencies subsequently cut welfare and Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) benefits.

Five other food-processing plants in Watsonville have been operating without contracts since July 1, and there has been no news of progress in negotiations between the Teamsters and management at those plants. TDU officials expect the outcome of the strikes at Watsonville and Shaw's to affect not only these plants but also frozen food packers in Modesto, Santa Maria, Salinas, and Oxnard. If management in Watsonville succeeds in busting the union, the newsletter warns, other companies will "also try to make mincemeat of the contracts."

Meanwhile, strikers are maintaining a round-the-clock presence at the Watsonville and Shaw's Canneries. "We're just sitting here like puppets—we can't *do* anything," Olivaras said. "I just keep telling people not to break apart, because that's what *they* want us to do."

—*Susanna Heckman*

Photo by DOUGLAS A. ERTMAN

Julius and Myrtle Raven depend on a local senior center for hot meals and companionship three to four times a week.

Hunger Comes of Age

by Jerelyn Bouic

IN SPITE OF REAGAN administration claims that no Americans are going hungry, Santa Cruz County senior citizens are being turned away from meal programs because of federal and state funding cutbacks in the Food and Nutrition Services Program. Site managers say they must deny meals to as many as 10 seniors a day at each of the eight senior centers in the county. The number of meals was cut back 17 percent on October 1, meaning that 43,000 fewer meals will be provided over this fiscal year. And although senior programs have been the hardest hit social services, they portend the fate of revenue-sharing programs throughout Santa Cruz County.

Local senior meal centers are turning away up to 80 people a day.

Many seniors depend heavily on the centers for food, according to Elizabeth Connelly of the Louden Nelson Senior Center. She stressed the importance of meals for the seniors—for many, it is the only meal of the day. Ethel Shull, one of the workers at Louden Nelson, pointed out that many seniors live in hotels and wouldn't eat proper food or even leave their rooms if meals weren't provided by the centers.

The eight senior centers throughout the county provide nutritious, hot meals five days a week. Additionally, the programs offer music classes, tours, blood pressure checks, movies, fitness and self-defense classes, discussion groups, and games.

For many of the seniors, the companionship they receive at the centers is just as vital to their health as the meals. One man at the Louden Nelson Center commented, "When I first came to Santa Cruz I didn't have any friends. I've been coming here for four months and I've got lots of friends now. This is the best place in Santa Cruz." But the friendly atmosphere at the centers could change, as many seniors feel they must rush to get in line for fear of being turned away.

The cuts will force the programs to compete with other local social service groups for revenue from fundraising efforts. Connelly said she must raise $2800 to maintain the program as it is at Louden Nelson. The centers have held bake sales and garage sales, and are staging benefit dinners in order to raise the needed money.

While encouraged by the fundraising efforts of the senior centers, Santa Cruz Committee on Aging spokesperson Frank Madolora expressed concern about the reductions. He warned that "we're at a stage now where the Santa Cruz population is increasing in leaps and bounds. Any reduction in funding will result in less money for services and more need." Madolora cautioned that if revenue sharing funds are discontinued in 1986, it "will push a lot of programs over the edge." He also stressed that funding alternatives must be found in order to save the programs.

Since the next term of the city council will likely coincide with a social program crisis, funding for the programs has become a difficult issue for both progressive and conservative candidates.

Progressive candidates generally look to government funding to support the programs. Incumbent John Laird said the council has increased revenue sharing grants by 400 percent over the past four years. Laird said, "it's not whether or not to continue to support seniors, but how to."

Child care, health care, and other food programs have also benefitted from Santa Cruz's revenue sharing grants program.

Mayor Mardi Wormhoudt stressed the importance of fighting funding cuts at their root. She supported lobbying for more federal funds from Congress and wants that to continue. "I'm committed to the fact that those programs will not be cut," said Wormhoudt. "I think it's shocking that we can live in a society where we even have to consider whether the elderly get these programs." Laird suggested adding a three cent tax to wines to raise revenues, pointing that the wine tax in Santa Cruz is the lowest in the state.

While candidates may debate over the best way to fund programs, there is a very immediate problem for seniors—especially the close to 80 people going hungry each day. Food and Nutrition Services will submit a proposal of meal reductions to the Seniors Council Planning Program Development and Allocations Committee on November 4. On December 19 the board of directors will review the findings to determine if meal-cuts can be avoided through cost-saving measures or cuts in other areas. Seniors throughout the county are anxiously awaiting the outcome.

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UCSC's most recent anti-apartheid demonstration in the Quarry October 11.

Birth of a Movement

by Charlotte Kaufman

DUBBED AS A "REVIVAL of social consciousness," a series of anti-apartheid demonstrations swept across college campuses last spring. Students, faculty, and staff members demanded that their universities and colleges withdraw investments from companies that do business in South Africa. Student activists predicted that the protests marked the beginning of a new student movement, while critics contended that it was nothing more than a campus fad.

With 25 universities divesting, the movement is hardly a 'campus fad.'

The predictions of a passing fancy, however, may prove to be incorrect. At least 100 campuses now have anti-apartheid organizations and coalitions. Groups from across the country took up UCSC's suggestion that they share information and coordinate strategies on DELPHI, a computer network. And over the summer, anti-apartheid activists met at regional conferences—including one hosted at UCSC—to discuss internal problems, develop long-term and short-term goals, and examine various issues of racism.

Students were not the only ones planning strategies over the summer. On September 5 and 6, the National Association of College and University Attorneys (NACUA) and the American Council on Education co-sponsored a forum entitled "Universities and South Africa: Divestment and Campus Disruptions." The well-attended forum included lawyers from UC Berkeley, Columbia, and Cornell—sites of some of the largest anti-apartheid demonstrations last spring. In addition to the lawyers, a number of people not associated with any university participated in the forum, including Eli Bitzer, first secretary of the South African Embassy, Nancy Ely, a representative of the US State Department's African Bureau, and S.G. Marzullo of Mobil Oil.

The UC Berkeley *Daily Californian* reported that the university attorneys said the forum was merely an "exchange of information." The United States Student Association, however, insisits that the conference was a strategy session to quell student dissent. Regardless of the conflicting reports, transcripts from the second day of the forum show that discussion topics included altering time, place and manner restrictions to control protests; using internal university procedures instead of the court system; changing the composition of student conduct committees to bring them under administrative control; and using files and videotapes to collect evidence on student demonstrators.

"Campus administrators know that the spring forum was not a fluke," said UCB Associate Professor of Sociology Todd Gitlin, an active participant in Faculty for Full Divestment. "Administrators are preparing for future demonstrations," he added.

Gitlin believes that administrators will probably be greeted with more campus unrest. "The protests were not a bolt from the blue," he explained. While the media put the spotlight on the career-oriented Yuppie and the conservative student trend, progressive-minded students and their causes—Central American Solidarity, the nuclear freeze, and the peace movement—were ignored. Democrat Walter Mondale received 80 percent of UCB and UCSC students' votes in last year's election. Gitlin explained that "the career panic and redirection of campus spirit towards the self inevitably left many people dissatisfied. There was a moral surplus on the campuses."

Gitlin pointed to a number of reasons why the South Africa issue ignited and unified that "free floating moral energy." The extensive media coverage of increased violence in South Africa and the selection of Bishop Desmond Tutu for the Nobel Peace prize brought the issue to many students' attention. The Free South Africa movement in the US also inspired students, particularly the acts of civil disobedience and arrests at the South African embassy and consulates across the country.

But what really brought the issue home to students was their universities' investments in South Africa. A student interviewed last spring pointed out "that finally there was an issue that I felt I could do something about." Gitlin describes this factor as the "campus hinge." "It seems that student movements energize when they find campus institutions connected to the issue," said Gitlin.

Yet another factor is that South Africa is a morally unambigious issue; very few people defend the apartheid system. "The issue is race, and race remains the most easily ignited American issue," said Gitlin.

The issue of racism has been an inflammatory issue within the student movement as well. From the Universi-

continued on next page

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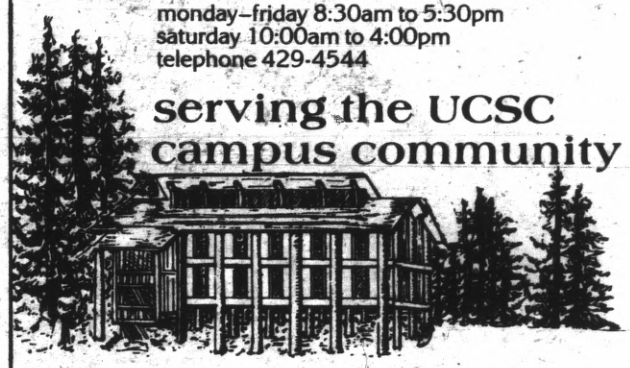

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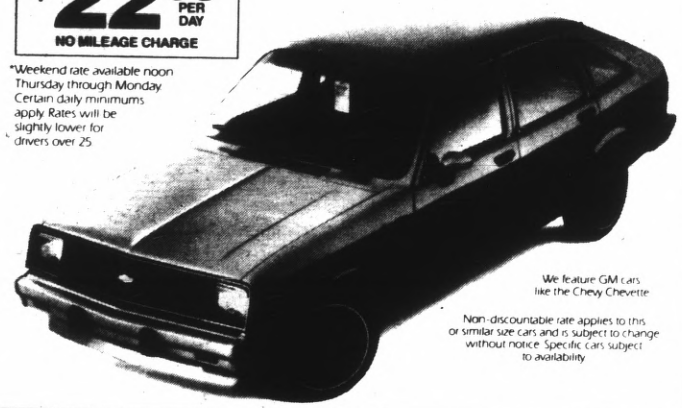

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continued from previous page

Apartheid

ty of Chicago to UCSC, students of color sharply criticized white anti-apartheid activists for failing to acknowledge their own racism. They also reproached students for "jumping on the anti-apartheid bandwagon" while previously ignoring institutionalized racism, racism in the US and other Third World concerns.

UCSC's Student Body President Council Representative Ricky Bluthenthal said, "Hopefully the increased discussion and action about racism in South Africa will spawn like results on the issues of racism in the US." He added that "the longer [white] students continue to grapple with the issue of racism, the more likely students of color will view them as an ally."

Gitlin stressed the need for students to bridge these gaps and to form coalitions. "Since the sixties, students tend to organize around single issues," said Gitlin. "However, to get more strength, people have to unite."

Despite the criticisms, anti-apartheid protests have yielded some results. Over the summer 28 universities adopted divestment proposals, including Columbia University, where the first sit-in began last February. Two states and six cities also approved divestment proposals and the US imposed limited economic sanctions on South Africa.

Although it is difficult to gauge the level of future protests, many observers predict that the campuses are ready to explode. As the fall term began both students and administrators returned with strategies for actions and responses. The rallies, teach-ins, and forums have already started, but for the moment they are smaller in size and impact.

Gitlin explained "that movements almost always intensify in the spring, die down in the summer, and are hard to pick up in the fall." He added that "there is a myth that the sixties was one continuous movement that started in 1963 and ended in the early seventies. But that is not true. Movements ebb and flow."

The movement may ebb and flow but the situation in South Africa continues to worsen. And as long as university investments continue to prop up the ailing apartheid regime, administrators should expect more unrest. Campus life needs a few more "fads" like the anti-apartheid movement. ✓

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Roger Wilkins

From Watergate to Johannesburg

by Maria Foley

FOR ROGER WILKINS, POlitical activism begins at birth. "If you're Black and alive, you're involved," said the 53-year-old civil rights leader, lawyer, and journalist. Recently invited to UCSC as a Regent's Lecturer—a position given to distinguished persons in non-academic capacities—Wilkins brought to this campus his unique insights on such issues as South African apartheid and civil rights in the United States. Sponsored jointly by the Boards of Study in Politics and Community Studies, his stay included two public lectures as well as various symposiums and meetings with students and faculty.

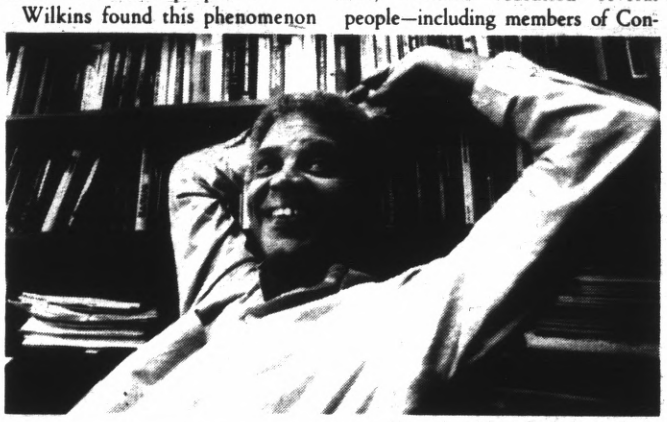
At an October 9 lecture in the Louden Nelson Center, Community Studies chair David Wellman introduced Wilkins as "one or the four or five national spokesmen [sic] for the anti-apartheid movement." Wilkins, a key figure behind federal legislative sanctions against South Africa, said he encountered the "heart and mind of apartheid" during a visit to South Africa in 1979. In his speech he described the "total and absolute theft of the labor, dignity, and the life of the Black people."

Wilkins found this phenomenon most evident in the South African gold mines, where he explained that Black workers are forced to live in hostels for 11 months of the year while their white counterparts may move about freely. "If it were located in Soledad, you would say that it was Soledad number two because it is every bit a prison" said Wilkins of the men's hostels.

"Every six to eight weeks," he continued, "the men were turned loose into the fields with prostitutes and permitted the 'privilege' of rutting in the field like animals. That is the heart of apartheid."

Wilkins said he experienced the mentality of apartheid when he visited a South African smelting plant which poured gold into ingots. The plant, which had one white boss, two white assistants, and nine Blacks who performed the actual labor of carrying the molten gold, was supposedly "highly automated." Wilkins recalled that the plant's supervisor proudly showed off the operation's "efficiency." "The guy said, 'I can do all of this work with only two men.' That is the mind of apartheid—two men and nine 'donkeys.' "

When the sit-ins at the South African embassy began last November, Wilkins recruited several people—including members of Congress—to sit-in. At that time, Wilkins did not believe the sit-ins could be sustained for another week. However, as Wilkins recalled, momentum picked up. "If you had told me that this thing would still be going strong eleven months later," he commented, "I would have said 'you're crazy.'"



One of Wilkins' most satisfying achievements in the anti-apartheid movement was forcing President Ronald Reagan to repudiate his policy of constructive engagement. Although he viewed Reagan's sanctions against South Africa as only the first step of overhauling his South African policies, Wilkins emphasized that it was an important triumph. "I don't care what's in [Reagan's] heart, I only wanted to change his behavior. He's been turned around 140 degrees—not 180—that's too much to ask for. That is up to much stronger men than I," he said. Wilkins is ready to start on the next step towards ending apartheid. "We have sensitized Americans to the fact that apartheid kills," he remarked. "Now South Africa must be sensitized to the fact that apartheid costs."

While Wilkins maintains an active role in the anti-apartheid movement, he also works extensively on Black problems in the United States. One of his main priorities is combating what he sees as a decline in Black political activism in this country. "There is an enormous failing in Black culture and in American education that leaves young Blacks largely ignorant of past struggles and of the society in which they live. It leaves them ignorant of the terrible conditions of their fellow Americans who are Black. It's tragic, for them and especially for future generations of Blacks," said Wilkins.

Wilkins claimed that a wave of political conservatism, coupled with an ignorance of American ethnic minorities bodes ill for people of color in the US. He said that the current administration's policies have resulted in major civil rights setbacks while making only token gestures to people of color.

"Mr. Reagan has contempt for Blacks," Wilkins said. "He doesn't speak to Black leaders who have real constituencies . . . The only Blacks that he ever pays any attention to are the ones who are much more popular with white conservatives than they are with Black people. As a matter of fact, the majority of the Blacks he has appointed are people that most other Blacks have never heard of."

On the positive side, Wilkins suggested that Reaganomics has strengthened Black solidarity, forcing them to combat the growing tide of political conservatism. "What Reaganomics has done is to make the older generations of Black people—people who are activists—much more active and resilient than they have been in the past."

In 1972, Wilkins received the Pulitzer Prize—along with Bob Woodward, Carl Bernstein and Herbert Block ("Herblock")—for his coverage of Watergate in the Washington *Post*. While his colleagues continue to recognize him as a solid journalist, he acknowledges that both he and political cartoonist Herblock are often forgotten for their roles in uncovering the Watergate scandal. This, however, does not seem to rankle him. "As Emerson said, 'The true reward for a job well done is to have done it.' That's the way I feel," said Wilkins.

"To me," he continued, "the trick to life is to have 15 lucid minutes when I lay down and die to review my life, year by year, month by month, and to be able to say, 'Roger, you had a classy act. You had ideals and you tried to act on them.' "

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City Council Election Campaigns

The Conservative Connection

by Susanna Heckman

Illustration by MELISSA SIKES

IN APRIL, PROGRESSIVE CITY council candidates in Chico found themselves the target of a sophisticated Sacramento-based campaign which started with a phone poll some said defamed the eventually-ousted progressives. Now Santa Cruzans are wondering whether a similar phone poll here signals the beginning of massive Republican spending and involvement in the upcoming local elections.

"Santa Cruz is real important to the Right because it's a Democratic city with a history of environmental protection," Campaign for Economic Democracy (CED) chair Bob Muholland said. The New-Right Republicans—"funded by oil companies and beer distributors—send their representatives in to run local campaigns," Muholland said. He claimed Santa Cruz and Santa Barbara have been targeted because Republicans want local cooperation with off-shore drilling projects.

California's New Right Republican leaders were very open about their involvement in Chico's race, utilizing the Free Market Political Action Committee (FREEPAC). The committee was founded by Republican state Senator H.L. Richardson from Arcadia, and seven Republican legislators sit on its board of directors, including Assembly Minority Caucus leader Pat Nolan.

After the Chico election, Assemblymember Gil Ferguson, who now heads FREEPAC, crowed to the Sacramento *Bee*, "This is our first salvo in our declared war on the CED in this state." He added that "we intend to be involved but I am not going to say where our next target will be." But FREEPAC spokesperson Jim Grubbs denied Muholland's claim that Republican powers have targeted Santa Cruz, saying that his group doesn't represent any one industry, has no official or unofficial tie to the Republican party, and absolutely did not send anyone here to "do" Santa Cruz's elections.

The All Santa Cruz Coalition (ASCC), backing three Republican candidates, sponsored a phone survey in Santa Cruz similar to the one conducted in Chico. The calling lasted about three weeks, and included questions such as "If you knew that [progressive incumbents] John Laird and Mardi Wormhoudt were taking money away from city services such as street repairs and sewers, and spending it on street people, would you be more or less likely to vote for them?" Laird later pointed out that road taxes can only be used for the roads, and private efforts to help the homeless have been encouraged. The questions were ordered so that even when specific people weren't named in connection with negative implications, Laird and Wormhoudt were mentioned before and after the question.

According to campaign statements filed by the ASCC, the group has already paid a total of $3679 to Sacramento public relations firm Tony Marsh and Associates. Tony Marsh told *City on a Hill* that he wrote the phone survey questions and would be writing direct mailings to follow-up.

The sequence of events in Chico last spring began with a poll a few months before the election, according to former Mayor Karl Ory. He said the poll included questions that were "really meant to inject opinions and implant ideas." It was never clear, he said, who paid for the poll.

But after the elections—when four incumbent progressives were replaced by four conservatives—organizers discovered that FREEPAC had poured funds into direct mailings for conservatives during the week just before the election, according to political analyst Tim Jenkins. "Eighty percent of the kind of sophisticated direct-mail campaign Tony Marsh runs revolves around the last seven days," Jenkins said. "This doesn't allow for response time. I think we'll see that here in Santa Cruz."

Jenkins described the mailings as "sophisticated, targeted programs. They follow phone polls that profile voters to find out what message will excite what group." For instance, he said, middle-aged homeowners might receive a very specific mailing tailored to their special interest about some issue like widening Highway 17, because Marsh will already know how they feel about that.

In Chico, the mailings focused on the incumbents' CED backing, and attacked their stands on abortion and pornography. "They were focused not on campaign promises, but on promises to rid the city of the 'radicals,'" Jenkins said. "Incumbents were continually having to defend the last four years of accomplishments that were less dramatic" than abortion and pornography. Ory described the issue-distortion as "cold-blooded."

"Tony Marsh isn't sent in to do a nice, positive campaign," CED's Muholland said. The motto he ascribed to that kind of campaign is "lie like hell and hope the press is too busy to check facts." In Chico the mailings blamed the council for toxics in water and deformed babies, he said. Ory pointed out that the council had discovered some water pollution problems and was studying ways to alleviate them. He didn't remember who wrote the mailings, and neither did FREEPAC's Jim Grubbs. Marsh said he was not involved there.

Marsh said his Santa Cruz poll questions didn't refer to any specific candidate, and that its sole purpose was to gather information. This information will be used to "compare the interest of the people with the [incumbents'] voting record. And when the votes haven't been in the interest of the majority of the people, we'll point that out." Although Marsh talked to *CHP* supposedly on the last day of the information-gathering, he said a "series of direct-mail pieces were planned . . . focusing on the importance of creating jobs, expanding the tax-base so there will be more funds for senior citizens, and libraries," among other things.

Mail plans included "segmenting the city somewhat," Marsh said, but "it's a matter of cutting costs—this isn't exactly a rich campaign. We'd like to send seven or eight pieces of mail to every home in Santa Cruz." He said funding would also determine when mail would come out, and estimated it would be during the last three weeks, with the "bulk of it hitting around the last week."

BUT IT ISN'T JUST THE SIMILAR game-plan here and in Chico that's making local progressives suspicious. This summer another mysterious link arose when one of the victorious Chico candidates, minister Bud Lang, came to speak in Santa Cruz. He was invited by the Coalition for Traditional Values (CTV), whose spokesperson, Dean Ladd, said it represents 45 churches in the county. Ladd said there was no "organizational tie" to Lang, just that "some people knew of him here."

One of the reasons CTV invited him was because it was looking for Lang-like candidates to endorse, candidates who took a strong stand on moral issues—against abortion, pornography, homosexuality, and child abuse, Ladd said. However, since then the CTV has slipped into oblivion, and candidates on both sides have not brought up any of those issues.

But the suspicion Lang's visit implanted in some Santa Cruzans' minds—that Santa Cruz was indeed FREEPAC's new "target"—re-

mains, and may have some basis. Marsh told *City on a Hill* that he'd "sure like it" if FREEPAC would finance ASCC's campaign and while he'd pursued it somewhat, "[FREEPAC's] been sort of dancing around."

He hasn't worked with FREEPAC before, he said, and has never met with its chair, Assemblymember Ferguson. But, he said, he has known the director, Grubbs, for a couple of years. "I've talked to them about some of the needs here," he said. Grubbs said it was too early to say which area's campaign FREEPAC would fund, but "of all the local elections in the state, Santa Cruz is a priority in my consideration."

> 'Of all the local elections in the state, Santa Cruz is a priority in my consideration.'
>
> FREEPAC Director Jim Grubbs

Grubbs, Marsh and ASCC's Sandra Mock all hotly denied that Marsh has been sent in to run the slate's campaign. "Unequivocably no—it would be presumptuous and naive for us to do that," Grubbs said. Marsh said his friends here had asked him to come help interview applicants for the campaign coordinator position, and he "just sort of got drawn in."

An equally touchy issue was whether Marsh had sent someone here to fill the coordinator position. When *City on a Hill* asked a receptionist at Marsh's Sacramento office for the name of the person Marsh sent down to run the campaign, she said "that would be Henry Allard." Repeated calls to ASCC asking to speak with Allard were instead connected to Mock. "He's not ASCC's spokesman [sic]," Mock insisted. When asked whether he was sent by Marsh, she angrily insisted that he'd been chosen from a pool of applicants, and his responsibilities here were "none of your business."

Marsh himself, however, said Allard is a recent college graduate who had interned in his office, and since Marsh knew he needed a job, he suggested that Allard apply for the Santa Cruz position.

In Chico, the FREEPAC-backed candidates' campaigns were run by a senior aide to Senator John Doolittle, who is a Republican from Citrus Heights and a FREEPAC member. Grubbs said the aide was not acting on FREEPAC's behalf. The murky issue of who sent whom in Chico and here accompanies the equally cloudy question of campaign control in both locales. Faced with a lawsuit for slander, the Chico victors now insist they never saw the mailings or knew their contents until they came in the mail box. And ASCC-endorsed candidates here each indicated to *CHP* that unless their signature was on a piece of mail, they wouldn't necessarily see it before it was sent. None said he or she had any input in the decision to hire Marsh, and only Joe Ghio said he knew what the phone poll's questions were, "near the beginning of it." "[The ASCC] does its own thing," Ghio said.

Santa Cruzans also cannot completely discard CED's Muholland's claim that oil companies are ultimately responsible for dollars funneled into campaigns here, even though no candidate supports off-shore oil-drilling. Current Councilmember Katy Sears-Williams voted against putting a measure on this year's ballot that would restrict city zoning from accommodating oil-drilling equipment, saying it was too expensive to put such a measure on the ballot. But more interesting is that Santa Barbara's mayor Sheila Lodge—a registered Democrat—said that one of her opponents in their upcoming election, Libertarian Terry Davies, has initiated a "skewed" phone poll. Lodge said she hadn't heard anything about outside interests involved in the race, though.

Grubbs said FREEPAC doesn't take large sums of money from anybody, and does not represent any one industry, although he "couldn't vouch for what any of our members do for a living."

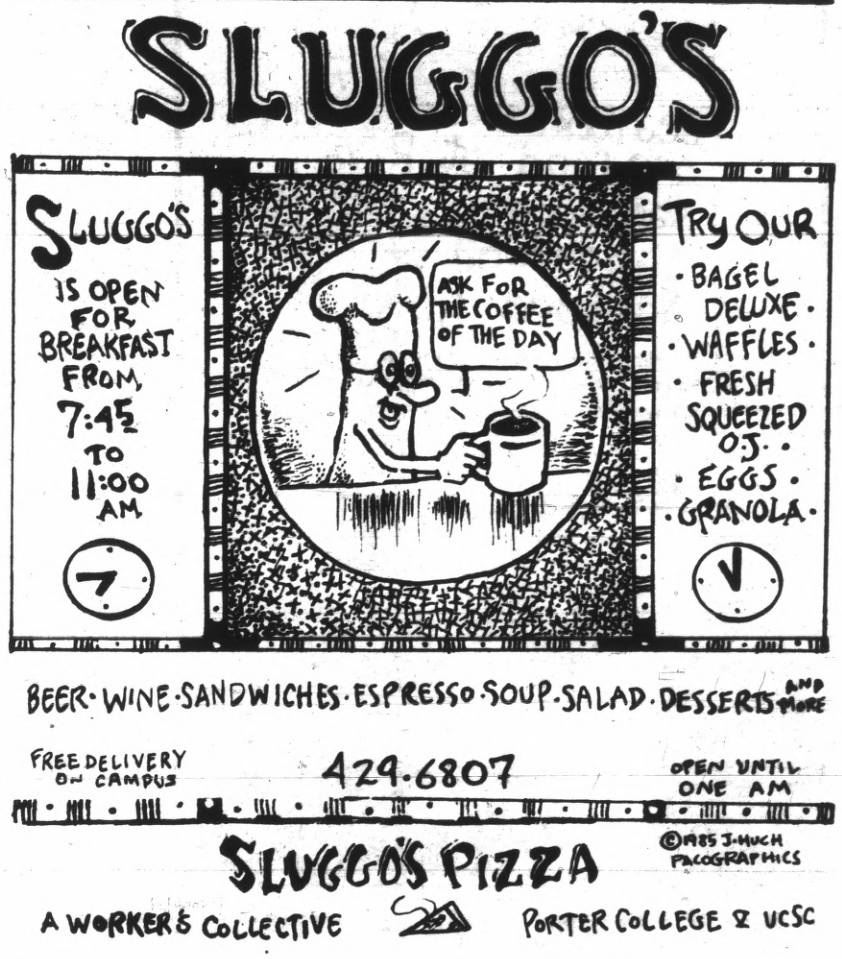
But all suspicions aside, Jenkins said he sees differences between Chico and Santa Cruz that may mean progressives can withstand an identical mail onslaught here. Chico is fairly evenly divided politically, and the race was actually one to get the most voters out to the polls. But there were no ballot initiatives to spark interest in the April elections, and the students at the state university there were just getting back from Spring break. Also, the Chico conservatives were favored by blatantly biased coverage from the one daily paper there, Jenkins said. As a result they determined, rather aggressively, all the issues.

"If there's anything to learn from it, it's that incumbency is not necessarily an advantage," Jenkins said. "In times of declining revenues when conservative ideologies are on the upswing, the last four years can be like an albatross hanging around a candidate's neck."

At a recent press conference in Santa Cruz, incumbent John Laird said the phone poll's negative insinuations about him left him feeling a little on the defensive. "If these issues were raised in an above-board manner I wouldn't feel threatened at all," he said. "This is in effect a whisper campaign." Laird has signed the League of Women Voters' "Fair Campaign Practices Agreement" which includes promises to submit campaign literature to an independent committee for review before mailing it.

Jenkins maintains that if candidates are faced with a distorted, loud and well-funded opposition, "the best defense is a good offense." Incumbents should focus on positive things they have accomplished in office. "Santa Cruz voters are independent and well-informed," Jenkins said. "Tony Marsh's kind of effort to buy elections may work in other towns, but it won't work here. I don't think there's enough money in Fort Knox to make Santa Cruz voters change their minds."

Illustration by MELISSA SIKES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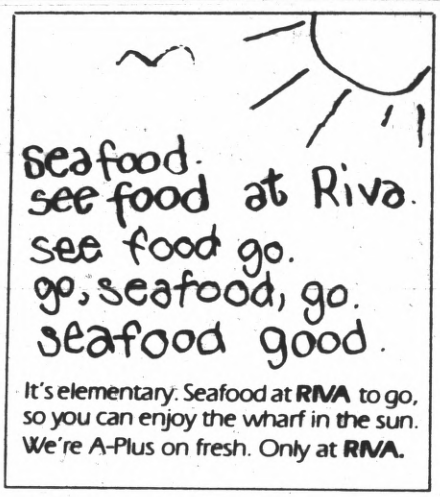

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Sprout Ups and Downs

Chocolate-covered brussels sprouts made an appearance last weekend along with various other rare sprout "delicacies" at the Brussels Sprouts Festival at the Santa Cruz Beach Boardwalk. The annual festival, sponsored by the Seaside Company, featured sprout pizza, candied sprouts, and sprout kabobs. The Hydromatics performed "sprout-grass" music as jugglers and Mr. Sprout Man entertained the crowds. Sprout fans competed in the sprout toss and sprout shoot-out.

Meanwhile, among county vegetable growers, brussels sprouts farmers have been the hardest hit financially by the Watsonville cannery strikes, according to Al Mungi of the Santa Cruz Artichoke and Sprout Growers Association. Farmers contracted with Shaw's and Watsonville Canneries to deliver 350,000 tons of sprouts—or 75 percent of their $5.7 million crop—for processing. The five fully operating local plants reportedly cannot take up the slack from what the two struck canneries cannot process. Some farmers have been forced to sell their sprouts dirt-cheap to buyer E.V. Maceo,who has leased Shaw's cannery and hired "scabs" or non-union workers to process the crops. According to North County Strikers Support Group spokesperson Lee Davis, Maceo will "make a fortune" off the farmers' misfortune and the scabs.

Photo by DOUGLAS A. ERTMAN

The Shape of Waters to Come

The Santa Cruz community doesn't need to worry about going thirsty—or building costly dams. These were the findings of a study presented to county residents in a series of meetings last week. The study was a joint effort between Santa Cruz County and several cities and, according to county Supervisor Gary Patton, it clearly demonstrates that the county has an adequate supply of water—provided that the county adheres to a plan for limited growth.

Patton stressed the importance of the "unprecedented" computer model used in the study. The model was based on a projection of minimum growth and conservation efforts, whereas most water studies project current growth trends. Patton said that the new computer program also allows the county to continuously update projections of water supply and demand. The study met with positive public reaction, Patton said. He anticipates cooperation from the public in implementing the study's proposed "low impact solutions," including conserving water, building new wells, and distributing water more efficiently. Such actions, Patton claimed, would nix several previously discussed proposals to build expensive and environmentally dangerous dams.

One Small Step for Humankind

State legislators voted unanimously—that's right, unanimously—to help the people who were "deinstitutionalized" from mental health agencies over a decade ago by then-Governor Ronald Reagan. Governor George Deukmejian signed the bill, which allotted $20 million to provide food, shelter, clothing and income for the mentally ill homeless, on September 30. The funding translates in to only about $140,000 for Santa Cruz County, according to Program Chief of County Mental Health Services Dr. John Gillette. The bill does allow funding for related programs, he said, such as suicide prevention, research outreach, and childcare. Gillette said it was at least a step in the right direction, for "we must help the mentally ill get access to the system."

County health officials will meet with local health activists to decide how to divide funds among financially strapped agencies. Their findings will be presented to the Mental Health Advisory board on October 23.

Piecing Together

The road to peace may be a long one—and so may the way to peace rallies. A coalition of 17 Monterey Bay peace, labor and religious groups plans to march 52 miles over October 25-27 and rally at the end to demonstrate against US intervention in Central America. The march will pass through Fort Ord to highlight its role in rapid deployment training, according to Coalition for Nicaragua spokesperson John Hunter. Soldiers there are likely to be sent to Central America in the event of a "crisis conflict," he said.

Hunter also emphasized the groups' goal of raising the community's awareness about Latin America and the possibilities for peaceful negotiations there. They want to reach out to Fort Ord soldiers to "discuss the issues of their coming role," he said. The diverse march sponsors also hope to strengthen their ties to each other. These groups include the Unitarian Fellowship of Aptos, Matrix, the Northern California Emergency Response Network and UCSC-Migrant Media Education project.

Marchers will leave at 7:30 each morning—on Friday from Santa Cruz's Town Clock, on Saturday from Watsonville Plaza and on Sunday from the corner of Reservation Road and Del Monte Boulevard in Marina. On Sunday the march will stop briefly at Fort Ord and finally rally at 1pm at the Monterey Custom House Plaza. Dr. Charles Clements, author of *Witness to War* and veteran of both the Vietnam War and US bombing in El Salvador, will speak at the rally. Other speakers and folk music performers will take part.

Hunter stressed that people can join the walk at any point and that rest-rides, food and medical attention will be on hand. Those who want more information about march routes or car-pools can call the Coalition for Nicaragua at 458-0303.

Smiling Through Tears

Rarely do people throw parties because they see discrimination against those who can least afford it. But Saturday, October 19, the National Day of Justice for Immigrants and Refugees, offers a chance to celebrate newcomers' contributions, and their ability to contribute despite the problems they face. "We want to dispell myths about immigrants stealing jobs and sucking money out of social services," said Tatsat, one of the organizers.

The day begins with a rally at Beach Flats Neighborhood Park at 11am, followed by a caravan to Watsonville Plaza and then to a celebration in Watsonville's Callaghan Park. ✓

Santa Cruz Streetpeople

No Place Like Home

by Lisa Tesler

THE RECENT VIOLENCE of "troll-busting"—persistent attacks on streetpeople—has attracted nation-wide media attention, but that attention hasn't changed the plight of the homeless of Santa Cruz. These "streetpeople" say they are still deadlocked between the red lights of bureaucratic avenues and a resentful community. With this summer's release of a revealing UCSC-based study on the local streetpeople, a shuffling of members on the county's task force on the homeless, and a controversial privately organized shelter in the works, support for services to the homeless has become one of the hottest campaign issues in the upcoming city elections.

In October 1984, the Santa Cruz City Council voted to help UCSC fund an $11,000 study initiated by Councilmembers Mike Rotkin and Arnie Levine on the local homeless community. The council appropriated close to $5000 for research services and the Social Science department of UCSC contributed $6000 in divisional research funds. The study, "Street People and Straight People," was conducted by Community Studies and Sociology professor Bill Friedland with sociologist Bob Marotto, as well as a number of students and "native investigators," or streetpeople.

One of the prevalent myths the study dismissed was that all of the homeless were "homogeneous and troublesome" transients. Although the study called streetpeople the "New Poor," as they are primarily "young, white and relatively well educated," it found that the homeless are "a much more complicated group of people than could be characterized by one title," Rotkin said. He added that the study found a number of homeless who are never even seen by the public because they stay off the streets.

The study divided the streetpeople into four broad categories. About a third of the people living on the streets were described as the "involuntary poor," or "those who are interested in getting off the street and in finding employment," but whose circumstances—lack of means to keep up personal hygiene, for example—make it very difficult to do so.

Another third "have mental health problems," said Rotkin. These include Vietnam veterans and others who were part of the de-institutionalization of the 1970s instigated by then Governor Ronald Reagan. Susan Thaler, a streetperson who stopped by the St. Francis Catholic Kitchen for some clothes, told *City on a Hill* she knows vets who "lost their families or their homes. They went into a little shock for a while, so they ended up on the streets."

The majority of the remaining streetpeople were described as "voluntarily poor." This type included "counter-culture" people, "footloose" students who stop in Santa Cruz to rest their thumbs en route around the western US, and people who moved to the streets in the '70s "who have developed adaptive ways of handling themselves and who seem to enjoy their lifestyle." The study found that less than five percent of the people on the streets were what it called "'professional' drug merchants." Moreover, this group was "separate from the transient population," said Rotkin.

The authors of the study made a series of recommendations to the Downtown Commission on the homeless. Some of these were to crack down on drug trading and use by increasing police presence on the mall and in San Lorenzo Park. Others included scheduling events for "straight-people" in areas dominated by street-people to initiate more interaction between the two. The study also suggested the city provide a shelter within walking distance of the mall where streetpeople could wash, eat, and sleep.

> *Well-meant initiatives may tangle street-people in bureaucracy.*

St. Francis Catholic Housing, a group headed by Peter Carota, proposed in June to provide such a shelter to house 100 of the estimated 400 Santa Cruz homeless at an abandoned factory on Golf Club Drive. In August the city planning department recommended they cut back to 50 beds. On September 24, the city council approved the use permit despite loud protests from a group called North River Street Neighbors. The council did, however, cut the number of beds to 25, and it added various conditions to appease neighborhood concerns. Although he had hoped for more beds, Carota said he believes it is "better to start out small than not at all."

In response to the conditions, St. Francis Housing agreed to screen the applicants for willingness to find work and to insure they are willing to be quiet, and to attend counseling meetings. But other conditions might not be so easy to meet. For example, screening the shelter from the neighbors' view, and the installation of a fire sprinkling system—which Carota estimated could cost $45,000—could in effect kill the project. "There's no way we could afford that," Carota said.

FOLLOWING THE STUdy's release in May, Santa Cruz County Supervisor Gary Patton said the county Human Resources Agency recommended in June that the county create a 15 member task force for the homeless. The board unanimously adopted the recommendations, but before the task force's first meeting other agencies insisted they participate. The additions continued until the committee bulged with 34 members. By this point, Patton said, the meetings were "out of control." Because of conflicting views "it was becoming impossible to have people talk to each other," he said.

Thus, in September, the board appointed a new five-member task force. It includes Jack Baskin, a developer of low and moderate income housing, and District Attorney Art Danner—but no homeless people. A broad resource group of homeless and other interested parties was formed to help the task force meet their needs. While some homeless felt they were being shuffled out of decision-making positions, Patton said the more compact task force may permit the "government bureaucracy to act more quickly."

For its opening move, the task force wants to mobilize state and financial resources for shelters and services for the poor, Patton said. At the top of the list is obtaining financial assistance to support homeless women, children, and orphans and providing aid to those with mental health problems. It also wants to initiate an outreach program—people would go to the homeless on the street, instead of waiting for them to come to a shelter.

One of the issues in the local political arena is how best to help those who need it. Conservatives worry that the voluntarily poor will take advantage of city programs and they criticize the progressive majority's commitment to providing these services, while others accuse the progressives of not doing enough for the homeless.

Candidate Sandy Harris—whose platform is based on boosting small business—suggested that the involuntarily poor do community service work in return for shelter. "We need to endorse people working for a living," she said. Conservative candidate Joe Ghio agreed, saying "those who are voluntarily poor should not expect society to support their lifestyle." Ghio also indicated he was against the whole idea of the shelter, because "putting together 25 people with problems in one place" is not a good idea.

But Carota and candidate Carl Foytik say the present progressive-led council has buckled under complaints by people who want to keep "undesirable elements" out of their neighborhoods.

Incumbent Mardi Wormhoudt maintains that the neighbors' protests against the shelter were legitimate. She explained that when the council voted on the shelter, "we tried to mitigate [the neighborhood's] concerns by attaching conditions," and added that she believes the homeless "will have a much better chance of success if they start small."

While Foytik said the streetpeople are not his only concern, much of his campaign seems to revolve around supporting their rights. He claimed that the local government "willfully neglects its legal responsibility to provide for indigents," and remarked that the state's standard for shelters allows three times the occupancy of the St. Francis shelter. "I wonder how they would like it if the zoning board cut the authorization for the [planned Dream Inn] convention center from 240 rooms to 120, then when it came to the city council they cut it to 60," he said.

Foytik would like to see a campground for the homeless, and does not think the poor should have to pay anything "to have a place to lay a sleeping bag." They should be able to "rest their heads in peace without fear that they'll be brutalized by either kids or the police." In addition, he said he thinks the city should allow streetpeople to hold a street fair where they could earn money selling handmade goods.

The problem of the homeless is "nothing unique to Santa Cruz," said Rotkin. "Every other city is beset by similar problems." While homelessness may be a national phenomenon, the city of Santa Cruz cannot wait for it to be solved on a national level—especially with the present administration. "We have to start addressing the problem now," said Carota. "The fact is that there are poor people—the poor of the poor—and someone has got to do something about it. We can't hope they will just go away and die."

Photo by DOUGLAS A. ERTMAN

Dale Becker eats lunch with other homeless people at the St. Francis Catholic Kitchen.

Student Employment Hassles

It's Work to Find a Job

by April Stevens

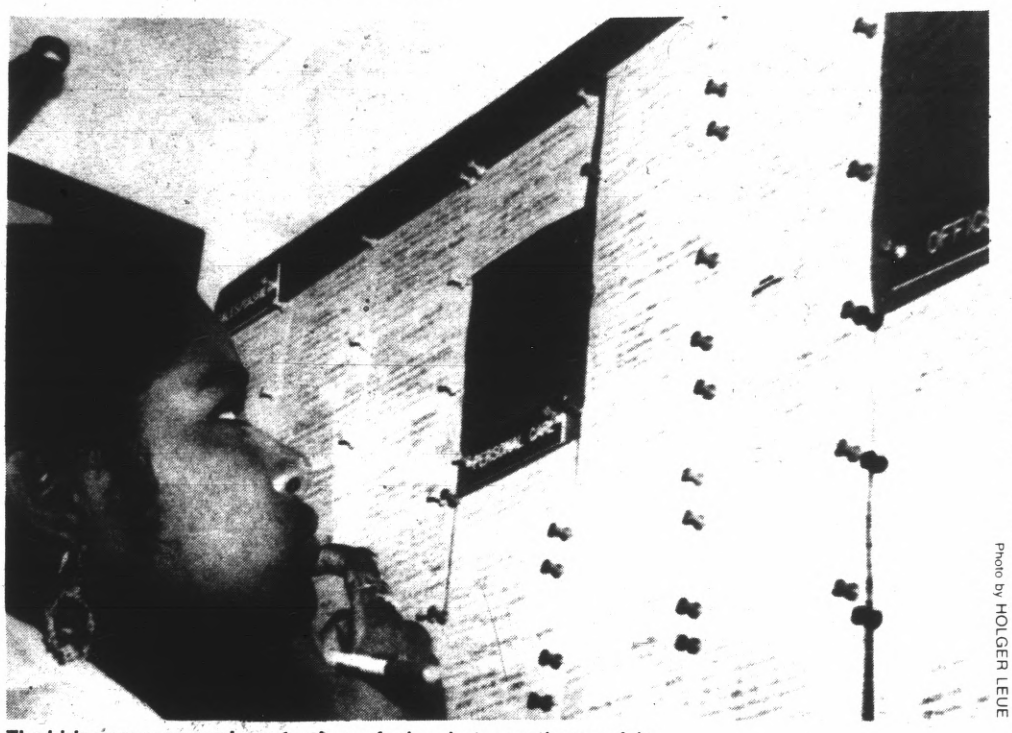

Photo by HOLGER LEUE

The hiring process can be not only confusing, but sometimes unfair.

YOU'RE GETTING DESperate. You need a job. Looking through the on-campus job listings for the hundredth time, you see the Perfect Job. Your five years of experience in the same field, your list of great local references, and your winning personality should all combine to make this a cinch. But, weeks later, the dreaded pink postcard arrives in the mail: you haven't even been selected for an interview.

Deciphering the riddle of why you haven't gotten a job is no easy task. It demands a thorough understanding of the on-campus employment processes and a hard look behind the deceptive veneer of administrative good intentions.

There are two ways students get on-campus jobs. First, students with a recognized financial need can obtain work-study awards as part of their financial aid package. In this case, the federal government pays half of the worker's wages. Second, non-work-study campus jobs are posted in the Student Employment Office, where students file applications. Both options have their share of pitfalls.

The work-study hiring process is established by the federal government and operates on a referral system—the work-study equivalent to job listings. Students check the referrals in Student Employment and then call employers to arrange interviews. They can be hired "on the spot"; however, this first-come, first-serve system of hiring means that qualified students who call in a referral may be denied an interview. When they find out the position has been filled students often pursue second and third choices for which they may not be particularly well-qualified.

Barbara Bedford, director of Student Employment, conceded that students tend to be panicked by the free-for-all confusion of the work-study hiring process, but added, "They don't need to be. They really have it much better than non-work-study students. There are many more jobs open to them."

Business Manager of Humanities Peggy Hathcock commented that work-study "gets confusing," and she said that the instant hiring provision is part of the problem. "A student can walk in and get hired. Someone else might walk in later who would have been much better qualified," said Hathcock. "Everybody should get a fair chance."

Although many employers like to hire work-study applicants because it costs them less, Hathcock pointed out that the haphazardness of the system tends to lower the credibility of work-study students. "People are looking for quality even more than saving money. A 50 percent savings could be substantial, but not if you're wasting time." An anonymous UCSC source admitted that student management positions in her department were only posted as non-work-study because "work study students tend to be flakier."

Employers who keep their options open by interviewing a number of students before making a decision often have a more positive view of work-study. Director of the Educational Opportunity Program Arturo Pacheco commented, "We hire a lot of work-study students and are happy with them. We interview all the students, work-study or not."

Students without work-study awards have more structured guidelines, derived from the Fair Employment Practices Statement, a non-discrimination policy concerning student admission and employment at UCSC. Ideally, campus employers send descriptions of job openings to Student Employment, which ensures that the listings are widely distributed throughout the campus.

The position must remain posted for a reasonable amount of time—usually a minimum of one week—so students have ample chance to apply. Students have identified two problems with this procedure: For one thing, it is based on the honor system, and assumes that employers will hire only the most qualified applicants. In addition, not everyone knows how the job listing and hiring processes work. The combination of these factors can result in "pre-selection," wherein a person is chosen for a job before the official hiring process takes place.

One student described her own experience of being thus hired. "I started working an on-campus job. After two weeks my employer realized that I wasn't on the payroll. We called Student Employment and found out that the job had to be posted first. So I had to be hired all over again. It was really strange to go through the interview."

Students on the other side of pre-selection are in the unpleasant position of wasting time and energy applying for jobs that aren't available. Carole-Lynn Duffy, a senior at Kresge, was openly told in one interview that another student had already been hired. "They told me the interview was just a formality," said Duffy. Although she reported the incident, she was unable to take recourse. "It was considered hearsay," said Duffy.

"Finding an on campus job may mean more than being qualified."

"Student Employment is usually alerted to pre-selection because students are so unaware of the employment process that they come in and tell us [they've been pre-selected]," said Bedford. She suggested that pre-selection often results from ignorance about the employment procedures. "If the employer doesn't understand the system, he may hire the student right there. Students come into the office saying 'I have this job,' and it's still being posted." Allan Burgis, in charge of general information, commented that this happens "a few times a quarter."

Bedford said that "professors have perhaps the least amount of insight into the employment process." When a professor needs to hire a student, he or she tells the department's business office, and they post the job. The professor is in charge of interviewing and selection, but may not know how the process works.

UCSC senior Susan Kumpf, recalled one of her many encounters with pre-selection: "One professor didn't even know he had a job listed. He just wanted to hire an old student back." "The process of applying," Kumpf added, "being interviewed and finding out whether you got the job takes time. You're taking the risk of thinking you might get that job; meanwhile you're running out of food."

Rehiring is a frequent cause of pre-selection. In some cases, students can remain on the payroll during the summer through an extension. The student simply continues to work in the fall and does not need to reapply. But if the position has been terminated and the student returns, rehiring must officially take place through a 'letter of exception,' but such exceptions are extremely rare. "We don't publicize that there is an exception to the open recruitment process," said Bedford. The employer must have an urgent need in order to justify such a request. Otherwise the employer must go through the entire recruitment process, making the position appear open to everyone when in fact it invariably goes to the pre-selected student. "It happens a lot," commented Olivia Ruiz.

Bedford contended that open recruitment does give students the chance to compete for jobs, even when some degree of pre-selection exists. "The student picked usually ends up being the most qualified," said Bedford. She would prefer that employers didn't promise jobs to students. "Then they're not restricted in the selection process. But it happens. That's a fact of life," she said

UCSC's new Affirmative Action Compliance Officer Albert Hatcher disagreed. "People accept that as a fact of life. A lot of things are a fact of life, but that doesn't make them right," said Hatcher. "I'm not surprised that [pre-selection] is happening in student employment. It happens in the staff positions, too," he remarked. "It makes the employment process a sham."

CAMPUS *clips*

Ralph C. Guzman 1924-1985

Dr. Ralph C. Guzman, UCSC Community Studies professor, political activist and former US diplomat, died Thursday, October 10 after suffering a stroke. He was 61.

The author of several publications which helped awaken the US to the plight of Mexican-Americans, Guzman was a noted civil rights activist. His position as former deputy assistant secretary of state under President Carter, combined with his work on US-Mexican political relations, made him one of the most prominent Hispanics in the country.

Guzman came to UCSC as a fellow of Merrill College in 1969, eventually serving as an associate professor in both politics and community studies, as well as Merrill provost.

Nine years later Guzman took a two year leave of absence from UCSC to serve as deputy assistant secretary of state in the US Bureau for Inter-American Affairs, an experience which he would later use as the basis for his class "Chicanos and Public Policy."

Guzman also had plans to use his experience in the US Foreign Service to teach public policy in the community in a way that is not currently represented, noted Jesus Romero, a close friend and student of Guzman's. "He wanted to teach about the policies that we never hear, policies from a minority perspective."

In addition to his teaching and publishing activities, Guzman took an active role in community and campus affairs. "He really reached out to students, and not only on a professional level," said Romero. "He really wanted to see students get ahead."

Guzman's family said contributions can be made in his name to aid Mexico City earthquake victims through the local or national Red Cross.

Right But Wrong

If you think the US troops that stormed the small island of Grenada "liberated" that country from communism, that the contras in Nicaragua are moral freedom fighters, that Dan Rather is too liberal to report the news and that apartheid in South Africa isn't so bad, you would have found a friend last Friday outside the Whole Earth Restaurant.

The California "Director of Field Operations" of the conservative Young Americans for Freedom (YAF) arrived at UCSC last week as part of an eight-week long "recruitment" campaign on college campuses throughout central and northern California. Todd Siefert, hoping to start a student chapter of YAF here, only planned one day at UCSC due to "the make-up of this campus." He offered pamphlets describing the damaging ramifications of the Equal Rights Amendment, the necessity of a strong defense against communism and the horrors of a Soviet base on the "American mainland"—Nicaragua.

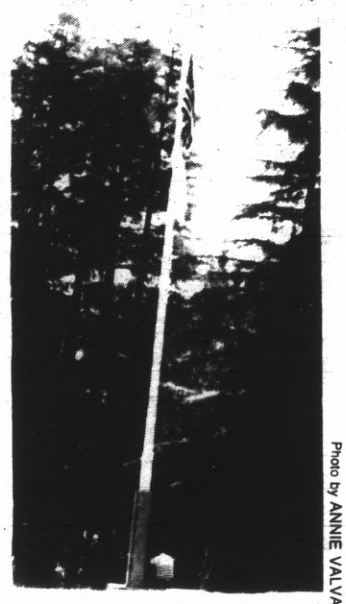

Photo by ANNIE VALVA

But the 21-year-old Siefert may have encountered more than he bargained for at UCSC. Campus Activities Coordinator Chareane Wimbley-Gouveia told *City on a Hill* that "lots of people" were at Seifert's table throughout the day and that "it looked like they were all debating the YAF guy."

About 20 people gathered around Seifert's table Friday to confront him with facts refuting his literature. Siefert, who said his organization is 200,000 members strong across the country, claimed that he would read some of the information recommended to him by UCSC students, including a CIA manual for the contras in Nicaragua which outlines methods of warfare (terrorism) such as bombing schools and grain silos.

College Eight student Jeff Karolle who argued with Siefert, said that it was important that Siefert be confronted. "At least he will try to examine some of the work that opposes his opinions," said Karolle. "From what I've seen he's only been given a limited amount of information."

It is not clear whether Siefert formed a YAF chapter here. But Karolle said that should Siefert succeed, "it would strengthen the unity of the liberal students."

Season Opener

An October 11 rally in the Upper Quarry kicked off the new school year for UCSC's anti-apartheid movement. The event, which included speeches by Santa Cruz Mayor Mardi Wormhoudt, UCSC Student Body President Council Representative Ricky Bluthenthal, Sociology Professor Carolyn Clark, and Native American Support Group member Abalone Walsh, marked an international day of protest for political prisoners.

While several speeches addressed the divestment issue—calling for increased pressure on the UC regents to cut all economic ties to companies doing business in South Africa—the rally also focused on widening the scope of the anti-apartheid movement. "Apartheid is wrong—it's wrong if it happens in South African and it's wrong if it happens in northern Arizona, said Walsh, one of several speakers to link the apartheid issue with the plight of other peoples in struggle, such as Native Americans.

Though sparsely attended, rally organizers said the event was an important first step in rejuvenating and expanding the anti-apartheid movement. "It's early in the year," said student activist Mike Carlin. "We can grow from here."

A Team Effort

While UCSC staged its anti-apartheid rally Friday, two other demonstrations occurred at Stanford University and UC Berkeley. Police arrested nine students at the Stanford demonstration, five of whom refused to sign citations and were held for various charges, including trespassing and failue to disperse. The police cited and released the four others. Stanford out of South Africa, a coalition of student anti-apartheid groups, sponsored the rally.

At Berkeley, more than 1300 students gathered in Sproul Plaza to protest UC's South Africa-related investments. Students organized the rally as part of the movement to reopen the divestment debate at the regents' November meeting.

Happy 20th

UC President David Gardner will be on hand to commemorate UCSC's 20-year anniversary at a ceremony October 25 in the Upper Quarry. Gardner will speak on UCSC's future in higher education and will discuss the campus' plans for growth over the next 20 years.

During his last visit to Santa Cruz two years ago, Gardner challenged UCSC to clearly articulate its educational vision. This prompted the development of the 20-Year Plan, a document outlining future campus growth.

President Gardner's address, beginning at 2pm will introduce the campuswide convocation. All persons are invited to attend.

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You'll love our homemade quality and the big selection of breakfasts served as late as you like.
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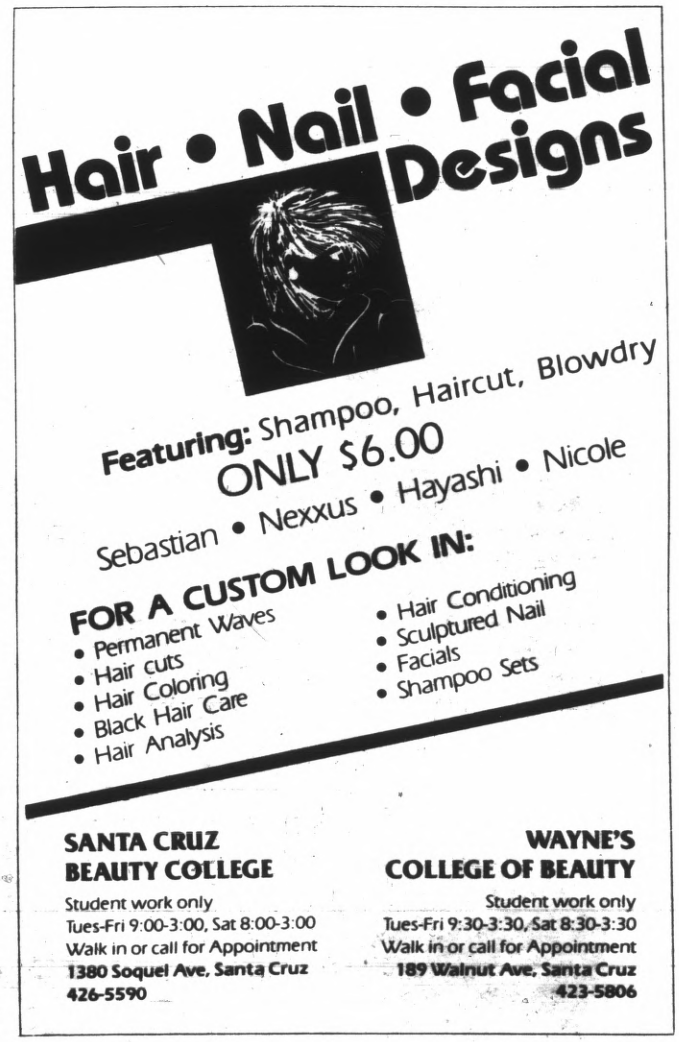

LETTERS *to the* STAFF

Wishful Thinking?

Dear Staff:

In his article, "In the Land of Israel," Joost R. Hilterman twice refers to "anti-Zionist" Jews who protest repressive measures taken against the Palestinians in the occupied territories. I know many Israeli Jews who are adamantly opposed to the occupation of Palestinian lands seized in the 1967 war, who consider themselves Zionists. Is the description of "Down with the Occupation" as "anti-Zionist" accurate, descriptive or wishful thinking on the part of Hilterman?

R. Scott Kennedy
Santa Cruz

Ride the Rainbow

Dear Staff:

I want to thank Bretigne Schaffer and Susanna Heckman for their excellent reporting on the Rainbow Coalition Campaign to elect Mauricio Longoria to the Santa Cruz City Council in last week's *City on a Hill*. The article was well written and accurate in all but one fact.

Bob Lissner's occupation is property manager, not realtor, and this error has been corrected on a campaign disclosure statement filed in the city clerk's office. Further, up to September 17, the cut-off date for the previous disclosure statement, Mr. Lissner's contributions amounted to 27 percent of our total receipts, much less than the figure reported in your paper.

What the disclosure statement does not indicate are two important facts. Over two-thirds of our donors have contributed between $1 and $25. And hundreds of people have donated their time and effort to fundraisers, precincting and other essential campaign work. That indicates to me that our financial support is as broadly based as our voter strength and campaign workforce.

But apart from these facts, why would anyone quibble about how much Bob Lissner has contributed to the Rainbow Campaign? I am delighted that a white progressive of moderate means cares so deeply about the opportunity of electing the first progressive person of color to the city council—particularly when the candidate is as sincere, educated and politically astute as Mauricio is—that he backs up his feeling not only with his time and energy but also with his hard earned money. And I am even more excited about the campaign knowing that Mr. Lissner is only one of many, many supporters that makes the Rainbow Campaign as culturally diverse as our city is.

Sincerely,
Dena Raulerson
Treasurer
Rainbow Coalition Campaign
to Elect Mauricio Longoria

City on a Hill *regrets the error.*

Far Out Farrakhan

Dear Staff:

October 8 I caught the last 30-40 minutes of Louis Farrakhan on KZSC's Freedom Song and something struck me as very weird, namely Farrakhan's argument that the Indians lost their land in this country because they didn't take care of it! If they had developed it like capitalists (with a $5 million interest-free loan, perhaps?) the white man wouldn't have *been able* to move in.

I wonder if Native Americans will accept this new paternalism?

Farrakhan also suggests sending Black technicians to the reservations to help the Indians mine their mineral resources (including uranium?), always, of course, with due respect for the land. (He doesn't mention respect for some native beliefs that these resources shouldn't even be removed from the earth.)

According to Farrakhan's program, his trained and concerned technicians would in effect be managing the resources on the reservations for the Indians.

Farrakhan went on to say he is willing to give up his life this summer at Big Mountain. Please don't let him!

Farrakhan does, however, sing a truly beautiful Moslem call to prayer and I can't help wondering where he is coming from? The closest analogy that comes to mind is Ronnie Reagan, who should have stayed in the entertainment industry because his politics suck.

Iris Baron

EDITORIAL

A Diplomatic Achilles' Heel

THE CAPTURE OF FOUR PALESTINIAN HIjackers by US warplanes over the Mediterranean last week promises to be President Reagan's biggest publicity coup since the invasion of Grenada. Newspaper headlines and patriots shout their approval. Commentators herald the "exhilarating triumph over terrorism": proof perfect of the resolve of our leader and the might of our nation. Not even the destabilization of the Italian and Egyptian governments has spoiled the celebration.

The glow will probably last for a short while. Yasser Arafat may temporarily be cowed into restraint by strong evidence linking him with the hijacking of the *Achille Lauro*. A proud and confident Reagan will continue to hold the media spotlight in the weeks to come. And any violations of international law committed during the airborne operation will not be heard in the World Court, whose jurisdiction in international political disputes was recently rejected by the US.

Unfortunately, the Reagan administration and the media have lost sight of important details and consequences in their patriotic euphoria. Contrary to popular sentiment, the US has not dealt a decisive, lasting blow to "international terrorism." Anti-US sentiment in the Mideast has in fact been dangerously aggravated by the retaliation and subsequent US arrogance. Angry mobs in Cairo and the Sudan protested the US's actions while Reagan fumed about extraditions and the release of Mohammed Abbas. Reagan tersely dismissed Egyptian demands for an apology for the interception of its airliner. Asked by reporters if he would consider an apology, Reagan said simply, "Never."

The political roots of terrorism in the region remain untouched, and may have even deepened, after last week's actions. Britain and the United Nations have cancelled discussions with the PLO, and the potential for peace talks involving Israel, Jordan, and Palestinian representatives is more remote than ever. These developments can only heighten tensions in a region where peace hangs by a thread. Simple US muscle-flexing will not defuse the situation.

Nor will last week's military operation purify the Reagan administration's foreign policy record. Reagan still embraces a definition of "terrorism" which funds the daily murder of Nicaraguan civilians, but lashes out against more visible acts elsewhere. The double standard was made clear when Reagan initially condoned the Israeli air strike against the PLO in Tunisia, but then reversed his stance.

The Palestinians aboard the *Achille Lauro* murdered a US citizen, and held hundreds of innocent people hostage. They should be brought to justice. But trumpet-blaring media coverage of the US military response will only distort and destabilize the situation.

Nabih Shaath of the Palestinian National Council has predicted a "new wave of unplanned and uncoordinated attacks against Americans and Israelis everywhere." Neither the "victory" in the Mediterranean nor the patriotic media crusade will restrain hostilities for long. We would all do well to observe the warnings advising US military personnel to keep a low profile. Sober foresight, not exultant self-congratulation, points the way towards lasting solutions.

Part Two of Partial Truths

Dear Staff:

In last week's *City on a Hill* Yaacov Nathan accused Joost Hilterman of telling deliberately misleading partial truths in his report on Israeli repression in the West Bank. He castigated Hilterman for stating that "an Israeli was charged with the murders" of two Jewish school teachers in Afula. Mr. Nathan writes that "as a matter of fact it was an Israeli Arab," and Israeli Arabs are, after all, Palestinians. Apparently in Mr. Nathan's view there are Israelis and then there are Israeli *Arabs*.

Mr. Nathan told his own partial truth when he quoted only half of Hilterman's sentence. The sentence in full reads: "Eventually, an Israeli was charged with the murders but the incident *provided a convenient pretext for a military crackdown in the occupied territories.*" (emphasis added) Hilterman's point was that the commission of a crime by anyone, even an Israeli, is used as justification for punishing the Palestinians of the Occupied Territories. The West Bank is not Israel; but it is a place where the Israeli government feels free to inflict collective punishment, imprisonment without charge, and a host of other human rights violations. It is not Hilterman who is inflaming hate, as Mr. Nathan charges. He is merely reporting upon a hate campaign flamed by the aggressive talk of the racist Meir Kahane and the actions of the illegal settlers. It is good that Mr. Nathan was put into an "ugly mood" by Hilerman's report; it is an ugly situation.

Sincerely,
Helen Wheatley
Palestine Support Group

Can It, Canneries

Dear Staff:

How would you feel if you had your wages cut in half, lost your health benefits and job security, and were harrassed by the police for attempting to picket the company responsible for these actions? There is a serious situation going on in Watsonville right now that needs serious attention from anyone concerned with human rights violations. Over 2000 strikers are experiencing severe hardships including food and housing crises due to drastic income reductions.

Perhaps Watsonville Canning and Shaw's Frozen Food Company really are having difficulties making a profit. But surely there must be a more humane way of cutting corners than cutting into the stomachs and hearts of their workers. The concept of making a profit at someone else's expense is one that eludes me.

To find out how to support the strikers one can call SCAN at 458-9425 or attend the Solidarity vigils at the Town Clock on Thursdays from 4:30-6pm.

Roberta Labovitz
Santa Cruz

Deadlines for letters are Tuesday at 5pm. Please type and double space them. Letters over a page in length run the grave risk of being edited. Letters on current events and material appearing in *City on a Hill* will be given precedence to letters rebutting letters appearing here. Letters must be signed and include an address and phone number. Send mail to Staff, City on a Hill, Stonehouse UCSC, 95064. Thank you.

KALEIDOscope

Sheer Cliff

It has been said that when people "think of reggae music, three names immediately come to mind—Bob Marley, Toots and the Maytals, and Jimmy Cliff." On October 21, Santa Cruz will play host to the latter.

Those unfamiliar with Jimmy Cliff's music, may remember him for his starring role as Ivan in *The Harder They Come*, a film which was released in 1972. The film is still a preeminent cult classic, both because of its moving storyline and its musical score—comprised largely of Cliff's work. The soundtrack is still a briskly selling album, considered by many to be a paradigm of reggae music.

Among Cliff's myriad of hits you have probably heard "You Can Get It If You Really Want," "The Harder They Come," and "Many Rivers to Cross," recently covered by UB40 on their *Labour of Love* album. Bruce Springsteen also recently recorded a rather obscure Cliff tune entitled "Trapped"; the track appeared on the *We Are The World Album* released last year.

October 21 will bring a rare opportunity to see Jimmy Cliff, since his North American tours are few and far between (he last toured the US in the summer of 1982).

Cliff is currently involved in a number of projects, including a major motion picture entitled *Club Paradise*, which also stars Peter O'Toole and Twiggy, among others. In addition, Cliff recently finished his new album, *Cliff Hanger*, which is a collaboration with such prominent musicians as Amir Bayyan, Ronald Bell (both of Kool and the Gang) and LaToya Jackson. The result is an interesting and unique mix of reggae/R&B and pop.

The Monday night concert starts at 8pm at the Santa Cruz Civic Auditorium; tickets are available at Cymbaline Records in Santa Cruz, Blue Rhythm Records in Capitola, The Santa Cruz Civic Box Office and all Bass outlets including the Record Factory.

—Hawley Ray Khomeindit

Photo by HOLGER LEUE

The Broken Glasses open for Gene Loves Jezebel at O.T. Price's.

Momixed Up

It used to be a mild supplement for calves. Now it's a dance company. If the namesake for Momix strikes you as strange and eclectic, you're beginning to get the hang of this strange, eclectic, and surprisingly innovative troupe, hitting town this Saturday.

Now in its fifth year, Momix has proven a critical and box office success literally all over the world; an offshoot of a solo performance commissioned by the 1980 Winter Olympics, they've since contorted and cavorted in Japan, Israel, France, Italy, Spain, Monte Carlo and the Canary Islands. If you want the essence of the Momix experience, listen to the San Francisco *Bay Guardian*: "The beauty of Momix's ideas is partly in their simplicity, partly in their acknowledgement of rhythm, humor, sex and the amazing grace of the human body."

Rhythm, humor, sex and amazing grace. Who could ask for more? Momix performs at (where else?) Performing Arts this Saturday at 8pm; tickets are $4.50 students/seniors and $6.50 general. It's part of the Arts & Lectures 20th Anniversary Season celebration.

—Sissy Senyore

Pretty Boys Rock

Okay, so it's a gimmick, the kind the rock world loves: "Gene" and "Jezebel" are identical twins from the Welsh highlands, both nouveau musicateers of the Max Factor school. They may look like a double-vision version of Boy George, but Gene Loves Jezebel (that's their band) has been garnering critical kudos for their solid—and progressively solidifying—chops. I've never heard of them before, but the Bury *Free Times* says, "one of these days, this band is going to be as big as Simple Minds or U2." And if you can't trust the Bury *Free Times*, who can you trust?

If you've been listening to the eclectic new rock programming chief among the jewels of KZSC's broadcast schedule lately, you may have heard cuts off their new album *Immigrant*. Their Santa Cruz debut also marks another sort of debut—innovative booking at O.T. Price's, the former all-cowboy club out on Outer Soquel. In cooperation with KZSC, O.T.'s booking manager Tom Miller is gambling that the college crowd will be interested in rising rockers like Gene Loves Jezebel. As Tom says in his press release, "Catch them at a nightclub—this time!"

The Broken Glasses and Erotic Sneeze—both local favorites—open the 8:30pm show this Tuesday; tickets are $3 advance, $4 at the door. At prices like that, it's worth it to check out Price's—and if Gene Loves Jezebel (or the Broken Glasses) end up the biggest thing since squeeze-bottle mustard, you'll be able to say "I saw 'em when . . ." then your friends will tell you to shut up.

—Ann D. Rogine

Strictly Strickland

For many people visiting Santa Cruz from such faraway places as New York City or Turlock, it must often seem odd that prodigious numbers of people here listen to music created nearly twenty years ago. Jimi Hendrix, Led Zeppelin, The Who, and many other long-haired folks still dominate the Santa Cruz listening repertoire. Why? Who knows. It's one of those things that just doesn't lend itself to rational explanation.

One thing is certain, however: this odd phenomena can be desperately frustrating for folks who consider themselves at least slightly progressive. Fortunately for these people, the future looks a tad brighter. New music is slowly but surely oozing its way into the hearts and minds of the members of our community.

In the midst of whole wheat pizza, broken-down VW bugs and various other vestiges of a time that the vast majority of the world has forgotten, a man by the name of William R. Strickland has created an album—a *new* album. *Live Edge of the World* is due to be released within the week.

In celebration of this anomalous occurrence Snazzy Productions is presenting "The Last Annual International Spontaneity Invitational Song Contest," which is really tantamount to a release party.

For those of you who are reluctant to abate your predisposition for antediluvian rock and roll, I'll have you know that a dude called Jim Morrison actually refered to Will Strickland as "a damn good—I mean a *damn* good—singer."

The release party takes place this Friday, October 18 at the Kuumbwa Jazz Center. The main attraction will be a live performance by the man himself. For reasons that are not entirely clear, people showing up after 8:30 will not be admitted without an "airtight excuse" for their lack of punctuality.

Tickets are available in advance at Cymbaline Records and at Guitar Showcase, or at the door. Admission is $5 general and $3.50 for students and seniors with ID.

—Amir Pittance

UCSC Drug Program
• Addiction relief group
Mon 4:15 to 6:15
146 Health Center

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CALENDAR

Thursday 17

☐movies

The Man Who Could Work Miracles and *Sunday Too Far Away*. 7:30pm, Oakes 105, Free.

☐concerts

Los Mexicas will perform dances from various regions of the world including Michoacan, Jalisco, and Cumbia (Colombia). 6:40pm, Cowell Dining Hall, Free.

☐lectures

Colloquium with Yvonne Rainer, Porter College Endowment Visiting Artist. 7pm, Women's Center (Cardiff House), Free.

☐meetings

Israeli Folkdancing for everyone. All levels welcome. 7pm, East Field House Dance Studio, Free.

The Third World and Native American student press, TWANAS, will meet every Thursday to plan its production of four issues this year. All students interested are welcome and no experience is necessary. 7:30pm, Oakes 102.

GALA's Men's Rap Groups will meet weekly for informal discussion. 7:45pm, Cowell 135.

☐exhibits

Group exhibition of graphics, painting and sculpture by new UCSC faculty members. Through October 27. Eloise Pickard Smith Gallery, Cowell College and Mary Porter Sesnon Gallery, Porter College, Free.

Photos by Alexis White. And fine photos they are. Through October 27. At Sluggo's, Porter College.

Tapestries by Sacramento artist D.R. Wagner. Through October 27. Micro Gallery, Porter College, Free.

Friday 18

☐concerts

An encore performance of the ever-popular band, Sukay, playing music of the Andes. 8:30pm, Kresge Town Hall, students/seniors; $3.

☐lectures

"New Aspects on Organic Charge Transfer Interactions: Results in Bio-Organic Chemistry" Professor Heinz A. Staab, Max-Planck Institut Fuer Medizinische Foschung, Heidelberg, Germany. 1pm, 302 Applied Sciences, Free.

Preparation seminar for students interested in doing field study through the Psychology field Program Winter Quarter. 3:30pm, 473 Kerr Hall, Free.

Angel and Isabel Parra, Chilean musicians from the Nueva Cancion (New Song) Movement in Latin America, will discuss the genesis of the movement, their work in it, and music in exile. 4pm, Merrill Baobab Lounge, Free.

☐meetings

General Meeting of Chicanos in Health Education. 5pm, Kresge 159.

☐sports

UCSC Women's Soccer versus UC Davis. 4pm, East Field.

UCSC Women's Volleyball League game with Dominican College. 7:30pm, West Gym, Free.

☐workshop

Los Mexicas promotes cultural, social and political awareness through Mexican folkloric dancing. 7pm, East Field House Activities Building, Free.

☐miscellaneous

Fundraiser for workers on strike in Watsonville. Tuesday through Friday 11am to 2pm. Baytree Parking Lot Island.

Celebrate Sephardic Shabbat. Culture, music and food for all in the Sephardic tradition. For more info, 425-5115, 6:30pm. Merrill Baobab Lounge.

Saturday 19

☐concerts

Momix Dance Company combines stunning technical skill with inventive improvisation. 8pm, Performing Arts Theatre, $4.50 students/seniors; $6.50 general.

☐sports

Intramural Tennis Tournament. Beginning/intermediate singles. 9am to 3pm. Warm up, 8-8:45am. Sign up in advance in the OPERS office. East Field House tennis courts, $2 ball fee.

UCSC Men's Soccer League game versus Menlo College. 1pm, East Field, Free.

Sunday 20

☐movies

The Big Chill at 7pm plus *A Boy and His Dog* at 9pm. Kresge Town Hall, $2.

☐sports

UCSC Women's Soccer League game versus Strikers at Camden II. 11am, Free.

☐miscellaneous

Long Marine Lab Seventh Annual Open House from 10am to 4pm: Long Marine Lab is located at the end of Delaware Ave.

Monday 21

☐lectures

Professor Stanley Pine, Cal State, Los Angeles, "Transition Metal—Alkylidene Complexes in Organic Synthesis." 4:15pm, 397 Thimann, Free.

Jerome Neu, Professor of Philosophy, Kresge College, will give a lecture entitled "A Tear is an Intellectual Thing." 8pm, Arts Concert Hall, Free.

☐meetings

The Adlai Stevenson Program on Nuclear Policy meets each Monday to discuss student-faculty research projects on a variety of nuclear issues. 3pm, Stevenson Conference Room.

The staff of *Chinquapin*, UCSC's literary arts magazine meets weekly to prepare this year's magazine. New and interested students are welcome to add their ideas. 7pm, Cowell 134.

Campuswide meeting of Inter-Varsity Christian Fellowship. Weekly talks will center on the Sermon on the Mount from Matt. 6-7. All are invited. 7:30pm, Classroom Unit 1.

Students for Divestment and Anti-Apartheid Coalition (SDAAC) regular weekly meeting to plan upcoming events. 8pm, Cowell 131.

☐miscellaneous

Rainbow Coalition general meeting. 7:30pm, Oakes Art Lounge.

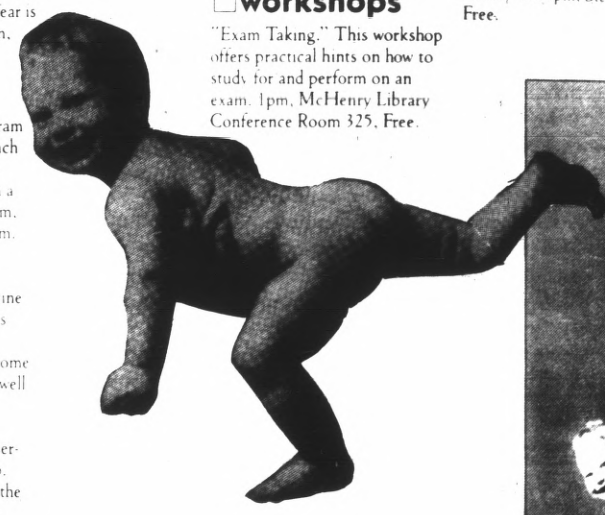
☐miscellaneous

Men's Re-Entry Open House—Come help celebrate the opening of the new Men's Re-Entry office and lounge. Drop in anytime between noon and 4pm, 180A Hahn Student Services.

Morning Star Choir Rehearsal. Singing group working on Sacred Harp, Renaissance and other music for an informal Christmas concert at Boomer's Castle. 7:30pm, Cowell 220.

☐workshops

"Exam Taking." This workshop offers practical hints on how to study for and perform on an exam. 1pm, McHenry Library Conference Room 325, Free.



Tuesday 22

☐meetings

The Committee in Solidarity with the People of the Americas (CISPA) will meet every Wednesday to discuss Central and South American issues, and to plan events for the quarter. New members are especially encouraged to attend. 7pm, Merrill 102.

Conservative and Moderate Political Union of Students weekly meeting to discuss political and economic issues. 7pm, Stevenson 116, Free.

All interested in teaching or developing curriculum in US women's history for high school students, please come to organizational meeting for outreach program. 7pm, Women's Center (Cardiff House).

The Ecumenical Christian Fellowship invites everyone interested to join us for singing, prayer, and discussion. Tonight's tropic: "What is Liberation Theology." 7:30pm, Kerr Hall 247.

VOYEUR meeting. 8pm, Cowell 220, Free.

☐workshop

Students interested in Health Sciences. Discussion of interview topics and technique. 12pm, Free.

Informal Hebrew discussion group for all levels. Conducted by Israeli Hebrew teacher Ruti Ratner. 7:30pm, Stevenson 217, Free.

☐miscellaneous

Slide presentation on the Education at Home program at Williamsburg, Virginia, for winter quarter 1986. Open to all students interested in American history. 6:30pm, Stevenson 160, Free.

Wednesday 23

☐movies

All the King's Men. Broderick Crawford is Willie Stark, an honest country politician whose rise to power corrupts him. Kresge College Core Course film (priority seating to core course members). 7:30pm, Kresge Town Hall, Free.

Shadows Of Our Forgotten Ancestors. Sergei Parajanov's dazzling film is a Soviet "Romeo and Juliet." Incredible cinematography, imaginative editing and compelling music. 7:30pm, Thimann 3, $2.

VIEW*finder*

APTOS TWIN 688-6541
I. Silver Bullet, 12:30, 2:25 (Sat-Sun), 4:20, 6:30, 8:35, 10:30
II. Cocoon, 3:40 (Sat-Sun), 8; **E.T.** 1:30 (Sat-Sun), 5:50, 10:15

CAPITOLA THEATER 688-7814
Call for titles and showtimes

DEL MAR 425-0616
I. Sweet Dreams 1:10, 3:30, 5:50, 8:20, 10:40
II. Journey of Natty Gann 1:20, 3:20, 5:40, 7:50, 10:10
III. Better Off Dead 1:40, 3:50, 6, 8:10, 10:20
IV. Remo Williams: His First Adventure 1, 3:15, 5:30, 8, 10:30

41st AVE. PLAYHOUSE 476-8841
I. Agnes of God 1:30, 3:45, 6, 8:15, 10:15
II. Plenty 12:40, 3, 5:25, 8, 10:20
III. After Hours 1, 2:50, 4:40, 6:30, 8:30, 10:20

MOVIE I & II 426-9409
Call for titles and showtimes

NICKELODEON 426-7500
I. The Shooting Party 6:30, 8:20; Sun. 2:30, 4:40
Stop Making Sense 10:50
II. Kiss of the Spider Woman 6:40, 8:55; also Sun. 2:15, 4:30
III. My First Wife 6:50, 8:40; also Sun. 3, 4:55
IV. The Emerald Forest 7:05, 9:10; also Sun. 2:55, 5

RIO 423-2000
The Jagged Edge 1:15, 3:30 (Sat-Sun), 5:45, 8, 10:15 nightly

SASH MILL 427-1711
Fri: **Arsenic and Old Lace** 7; **The Man Who Came to Dinner** 9:10
Sat-Sun: **West Side Story** 7, 9:45 (Sat. only)
Monday: **Gumbymania** 7, 8:45
Tues-Wed: **Koyaanisqatsi** 7:30; **Secret Life of Plants** 9:10

UA 426-8383
I. Back to the Future 1, 3:15 (Sat/Sun), 5:30, 8, 10:20
II. Commando 12:30, 2:30 (Sat/Sun), 4:30, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30

concerts

Carolyn McIntosh, faculty member, presents an evening of works for violoncello. 8pm, Performing Arts Concert Hall, $2 students/seniors, $5 general.

meetings

Feminism and Spirituality, a group for women to talk about religion and spirituality. We will use Rosemary Reuther's writings and explore feminist liberation theology. 12pm, Cardiff House (Women's Center).

Inter-Varsity Christian Fellowship bible study, community time, singing and general gathering. 7:30pm, Stevenson 160.

Re-Entry Men's Writing Workshop no. 1 "Beyond Panic and Procrastination: Writing as a Re-Entry Man." This first session is for inexperienced *and* experienced writers. 1pm, Merrill Baobab Lounge, Free.

Los Mexicas folkloric dancing. See Friday's listing.

lectures

"Faint Photometry in Nearby Galaxies and the Mass of the Local Group" Dr. Allan R. Sandage, Mt. Wilson and Las Campanas Observatories. Special Lick Observatory/Astronomy & Astrophysics colloquium in honor of Dr. Albert E. Whitford's 80th birthday. 3:45pm Nat Sci II, Room 221, Free.

miscellaneous

Gill Greensite, coordinator, Rape Prevention and Education Program, will talk about the resources of the Rape Prevention and Education Program and discuss some of the different issues she is involved with on campus. 12pm, Women's Re-Entry Lounge, Free.

meetings

UCSC Art Guild meeting. All students welcome. 5pm, Baskin Arts seminar room.

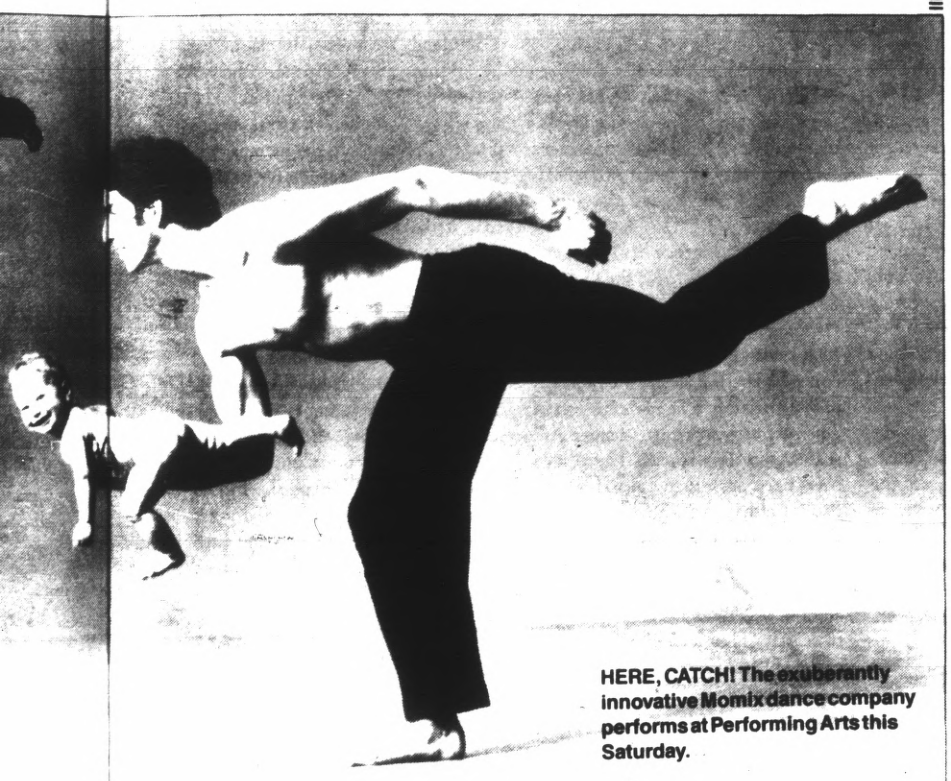
First orientation meeting of Volunteers in Asia, to discuss ways of living and teaching English in Asia. 7:30pm, Merrill Baobab Lounge.

The Third World and Native American student press, TWANAS, wil meet every Thursday to plan its production of four issues this year. All interested students are welcome, and no experience is necessary. 7:30pm, Oakes 102.

GALA's Men's Rap Groups will meet weekly for informal discussion. 7:45pm, Cowell Conference Room.

workshops

"Test Anxiety." This workshop includes techniques for relaxation, exercise and using imagery to help prepare you for an exam. 1pm, McHenry



HERE, CATCH! The exuberantly innovative Momix dance company performs at Performing Arts this Saturday.

Tuesday 23

ies

Men. Broderick Willie Stark, an ry politician who corrupts him. ge Core Course seating to core ers). 7:30pm. Hall, Free.

Our Forgotten rgei Parajanov's is a Soviet "Rome ncredible phy, imaginative ompelling music. mann 3, $2.

Merrill College bible studies. All are welcome. 7:30pm, Charles Merrill Lounge.

sports

UCSC Men's Soccer League game versus College of Notre Dame. 3pm, East Field, Free.

UCSC Women's Volleyball League game away at San Jose Bible College. 7:30pm, Free.

workshops

Undecided about a career in the health field? Attend a workshop to explore your options. 12pm, Health Advising Office, Thimann Unit 1, Free.

Thursday 24

movies

El Norte. 7:30pm, Oakes 105, Free.

lectures

Physical Chemistry Seminar. Professor G. Switkes, UCSC, will talk about "Basic Fractal Concepts." 4pm, 419 Nat Sci II, Free.

Page Smith, American historian and founding provost of Cowell College, will talk on The Harlem Renaissance. 6:40pm, Cowell Dining Hall, Free.

Library Conference Room 325, Free.

miscellaneous

Career Services will be hosting a high tech and sciences career fair at the Crown Patio between 10am and 2pm. For further information call 429-2183 or stop by the Career Service Center.

Thailand: It's people, places and Peace Corps. Also, slides from Lesotho. 7:30pm, Career Services, Hahn Student Services, Free.

To get your on-campus event listed in Calendar, contact the Campus Activities office by 4pm Monday.

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British Riots

Bobby Trap

by S. Gale Dick

AS ENGLAND'S CONservative Party held its annual conference in Blackpool last week, the violence and chaos afflicting the nation's inner cities reached a feverish peak in London's Tottenham borough. After two days of looting and pitched battles between police and shotgun-wielding crowds, one police officer had been killed, eighty people had been wounded, and scores of rioters had been arrested.

ANALYSIS

If any connections could be drawn between Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's six years of rule and the recent wave of urban unrest, they were most evident in Tottenham, and not in Blackpool. Thatcher and other Tory leaders paid tribute to the police who have confronted riotous crowds in five neighborhoods during the past month, and blamed the conflagrations on "greed" and "wickedness" among the rioters. Thatcher also staunchly defended the economic and social policies which have guided her government since her election in 1979.

Many critics, however, have argued that neither the police nor Thatcher's economic directives deserve praise in the face of the current urban violence. It is widely charged that abuses of police authority both provoked and intensified the chaos in Tottenham, and in Brixton, Peckham, Toxteth, and Handsworth—all of which are predominantly Black and Asian inner city boroughs. Many charge that the abuses were sparks in the explosive atmosphere created by sharp increases in unemployment and decreases in social spending under Thatcher's rule.

"This was not a riot," said one Birmingham social worker after the violence in the city's Handsworth district last month. "This was a war: a war against poverty, discrimination, and hopelessness."

Unemployment in England now stands at 13.4 percent, a significant jump from the levels existing prior to Thatcher's election. This has left more than 3.2 million members of the work force unemployed. Joblessness among people of color in the depressed regions of London, Birmingham, and Liverpool is much more acute. For example, in the Brixton district of London, where this month's most prolonged rioting took place, unemployment has doubled to 33 percent since 1981.

Worse still, over one half of those between the ages of 16 and 25—the age group most active in urban violence—cannot find work. Buchanan Sharp, a UCSC professor of English History, said that "so many unemployed youth with so little to do inevitably become restless and angry," and "the tension in their neighborhoods inevitably builds." And Clare Short, a Labor Party Member of Parliament for Birmingham's Ladywood district, stated recently that "you can explain these riots in three words: unemployment, unemployment, and unemployment."

The sharp rise in joblessness cannot, in all fairness, be solely attributed to mismanagement by the Tory government. Once the world's foremost center of industry and capital, Britain has suffered a relentless economic decline for over half a century, as employers and investors have moved elsewhere. The result, according to recent International Monetary Fund statistics, is that Britons are now among the poorest populations in Europe. Since the flow of oil from the North Sea is expected to taper off significantly within a decade, "the country will undoubtedly continue to shed industries," said UCSC's Sharp.

Prime Minister Thatcher's government has been unable to reverse these trends, and has done very little to aid the primary victims of the nation's industrial decline. Central to the Tory economic philosophy, which closely parallels that of the Reagan administration, is the notion that "hard entrepeneurial work," and not government spending, will win "the battle for jobs."

Rare dialogue between British police and inner city Blacks.

Neither the police nor Thatcher's economic directives deserve praise in the face of recent urban violence.

As a result, the government has tried—without much success—to stimulate investment by granting large tax concessions to the better-off. It has also tried to foster self-reliance and a "spirit of enterprise" by dismantling important components of the welfare state.

The effects of Tory fiscal policy and decades of economic woes on neighborhoods such as Tottenham and Handsworth has not, surprisingly, been severe. The central government has reduced aid to depressed urban areas by 30 percent in the last three years, and the construction of new public housing has sagged by twice that. Community centers and minority self-help projects are shutting down as unemployment and squalor grow worse. "The raw, ugly truth about how bad it is in Handsworth is now beginning to surface," wrote Derek Bishton in a recent issue of the *Guardian*.

Enter England's increasingly unrestrained—some say just overeager and undertrained—police force. British constables do not carry firearms during their routine duties. Only one in ten "bobbies" are trained to use guns, which are issued only when it is considered absolutely necessary. In 1984, according to Britain's Home Office statistics, officers fired only 17 bullets in law enforcement situations.

However rare, the use of firearms by British police has had serious consequences. Late last month, in the fourth shooting of an innocent victim in five weeks, police shot and seriously wounded Cherry Groce, a Black mother of six. They had raided her Brixton flat in search of one of her sons, who was suspected of armed robbery. Five days of chaotic uproar in Brixton and Peckham, an adjacent city district, followed the incident.

Most observers blame the shooting on poor training and very limited experience with firearms among constables. Yet there are strong indications that the police are not just suffering from the jitters. After the riot in Brixton, residents told reporters that police had moved through blocks of flats and systematically broken glass in doors and windows. In addition, the police superintendent for Liverpool's Toxeth district complained to Home Office authorities that during the rioting in his district earlier this month, the city's riot squads had greatly exacerbated the chaos by spreading panic and hostility among a volatile crowd. "Snatch squads committed assaults, raced down sidewalks in Land Rovers, and chanted racist slogans as they beat their riot shields with short sticks," said the superintendent.

Police intransigence has apparently occurred outside of riot situations as well. The attack in which Cherry Groce was shot was one of over 50 such raids in recent month's in London's Lambeth district, which incorporates Brixton. The raids are part of a new strategy to arrest "dangerous" suspects in their homes. The results have been less than favorable. As Paula Belsham sat in the bath of her Brixton home last August, police broke down her door and aimed handguns at her while they ripped apart her apartment and subjected her to a cavity search. They looked in vain for a cache of heroin.

A similar raid in Tottenham claimed the life of Cynthia Jarret, who suffered a heart attack while officers searched her home for stolen goods. And just as the death of Jarret and the shooting of Groce spurred riots in Tottenham and Brixton, the arrest of four Black youths and an associated scuffle with police brought on the first in this latest string of riots in Handsworth. Ironically, Home Secretary Douglas Hurd has blamed the violence on "pure, unadulterated lawlessness."

British authorities might have forseen the effect such tactics could have on impoverished and restless neighborhoods. The severe rioting of 1981, which broke out in Brixton and spread to 12 other cities, was widely blamed on a massive stop-and-search police exercise called "SWAMP 81." An extensive inquiry into those riots by jurist Lord Scarman recommended improved police communication—as well as upgraded social programs, education, housing, and employment opportunities for the residents of inner cities.

Scotland Yard officials claim that "everything Lord Scarman said we should do [to improve public relations], we've done." Liberal critics disagree, pointing to the increasingly aggressive and provocative tactics used by authorities since the year-long coal strike which ended in March. Like this month's riots, the strike featured pitched battles between police and picketers. While some dialogue between constables and the people of Brixton, Handsworth, and other neighborhoods has taken place, any understandings they reached were surely shattered over the past month.

Meanwhile, at the Conservative's conference in Blackpool, Home Secretary Hurd announced that future disturbances will be met with plastic bullets and more stringent codes of public conduct. Hurd's contention that "public expenditure is not a remedy for crime" seemed moderate next to the words of Tom Butcher, a local government representative from Nottinghamshire. Butcher declared that the Tories have "failed to sweep the filth from the streets of this country" since the 1981 riots.

Butcher's words seemed to echo those of Enoch Powell, a right-winger who was forced out of the Conservative party in the early '70s after calling for the repatriation of "the dark strangers"—Black and Asian immigrants from the West Indies and Pakistan. Britain encouraged their immigration in the years following World War II because it needed cheap labor to aid in the reconstruction effort. Their descendants now inhabit Britain's inner cities.

Powell's words also echoed in the streets of Brixton this month. One resident told reporters that during the rioting, "the police called me a 'Black Bastard.' They smashed the door glass of my house and kept shouting 'Nigger go home,'"

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Ethiopian Famine Relief

A Famishing View

by Steve Askin

TELEVISION CREWS will arrive in the Tigray province of Ethiopia later this month to record what inevitably and misleadingly will be billed as the "famine anniversary"—October 27, 1984, the day NBC first aired film clips on Ethiopia that riveted the nation.

ANALYSIS

Awaiting the TV cameras are apparent signs that the famine has ended. That worries aid workers, who say much more outside help is needed before the specter of mass starvation truly leaves Ethiopia.

The deserted fields outside this provincial capital in northern Ethiopia offer mute testimony to a food aid success: in August nearly 50,000 people left the relief camps here and returned to their homes with seeds, tools, and hefty sacks of grain provided by foreign donors.

Until recently, thousands of tents covered the land which now stands bare. Only 2000 people remain, the sick and the orphans, where 80,000 once sought refuge. A similar exodus has emptied many of the camps to which hundreds of thousands of Ethiopians flocked last year. Aid workers say there has been no repetition of the incident several months ago in which Ethiopian authorities allegedly used force to clear out one relief camp before residents were ready to leave. Now peasants appear eager to go home and escape the crowded and demeaning conditions of camp life.

Crude crosses along an unpaved road bear witness to the thousands who will never return. Last October, people were dying so fast that grave diggers sometimes buried four or five corpses together, said brother Cesar Bulo, an Italian Catholic school teacher turned relief worker.

"Makele was a disaster place," agreed an International Red Cross (ICRC) worker. But "now, as the harvest slowly improves, we can talk about development projects—water, agriculture, reforestation." Even two months ago "this all looked as dry as Arizona," added another ICRC worker, flying over the gray landscape now dotted with bright patches of green. Water now trickles through stream beds which were completely dry 12 months ago.

Nonetheless, aid workers warn that mass starvation could rapidly recur unless food shipments continue, and while aid agencies turn their attention to agricultural reconstruction. To survive, nearly six million Ethiopians will probably need food aid for another year, say international agencies. And if the same television cameras which finally ignited American interest in the plight of the Ethiopians return and convey too rosy a picture, it may stop the still vital flow of help from a fickle US and European public.

It will be easy to focus on superficial successes. Cattle are grazing on green grasslands which last year were parched and brown; fields of wheat, corn and the uniquely Ethiopian grain "tef" are flourishing where last year nothing grew.

But the situation is much more complex. "The green is misleading because few crops will be harvested," warned Nancy Sandburg, a worker with World Vision. Her organization distributed seeds and tools to several thousand peasants in Alamata, about 50 miles south of Makele. Grasshoppers swarmed through the area, eating most of the grain long before it was ready for harvest, she explained. In other places, peasants left the camps too late to plant, couldn't get seeds, or suffered because rainfall, though improved, remains inadequate.

In the areas where food production is fully recovering, farmers still need aid to keep them alive until the December harvest. For the next few months, shortages will worsen as peasants who produced a small crop last year run out of food before this

year's crop is ready, warned Ethiopian Catholic Relief Services (CRS) representative Frank Carlin.

In the larger analysis, food aid alone will not solve the enduring problem of a nation ravaged by famine once each decade for the last 70 years. To prevent the next crisis, Ethiopia needs massive development aid.

In Washington, meanwhile, the United States is preparing a sharp cutback in aid to this slowly recovering yet still endangered nation. Behind the cutback is a much narrower US definition of "emergency need" than that applied by the Ethiopian government or international relief officials working in Ethiopia.

Washington will provide enough food to keep people from starving to death—but not "to restore severely undernourished people to their previous nutritional status," stated a mid-September United States Agency for International Development (USAID) report.

USAID is currently circulating a report which puts next year's need at 775,000 tons—only 65 percent of an estimate made by the Ethiopian Rehabilitation and Relief Commission. Though this sounds like an abstract numbers game, its human consequences can be enormous. The difference, 425,000 tons, could feed two million people.

Since the United States has promised to meet one-third of what it sees as Ethiopia's emergency food need, aid for hundreds of thousands of famine victims is at stake. The projected US cutback means relief workers "will have to apply triage" in deciding who will live and who will die, believes CRS's Carlin.

Also at issue is the US government's oft-proclaimed refusal to join other donors in providing the development aid needed to prevent future famine. Washington is Ethiopia's most generous and least flexible donor. It operates "in a way that avoids strengthening local institutions," suggested a UN official in Ethiopia, creating "a vicious circle in which the next time there's an emergency, Ethiopia won't have the resources and the US can say, 'These Marxist Leninists don't know how to feed their own people.' "

Food has arrived, rain has fallen. Now the long haul to recovery.

Because US law bans development aid to nations such as Ethiopia which nationalized US corporate property without compensation, USAID provided emergency food only since the Marxist government came to power in 1974. Most development aid is funded through CRS, World Vision and other non-government groups.

The US also finds itself in the odd position of refusing to give any aid to those it says have been victimized by an inhumane government policy: 500,000 Ethiopians resettled away from the agriculturally depleted northern highlands.

US officials have charged repeatedly that the participants were moved by force. UN officials and many non-government groups have a mixed view, declaring that abuses have occurred but many resettlees were eager to move to more fertile land in the south and west. Either way, "there is no reason to punish the people who have been moved and may need help," said a senior UN Food and Agricultural Organization official.

The US is widely praised in Ethiopia for its swift and massive response to last year's appeal for emergency food. Now, however, the limits of that generosity may be approaching long before the problems are solved.

This is the heart of the story to be sought by TV crews later this month but it will not be told easily by a medium that thrives on the visual drama of human catastrophes, be they famines, wars or earthquakes. On the other hand, focusing exclusively on the visible successes—rain, healthy looking croplands, empty relief camps—could give donors a convenient excuse for forgetting Ethiopia, and 20 other famine stricken African nations, before the real problems are solved.

The limits of the US's widely praised generosity may be reached long before the problems are solved.

Illustration by ROBIN WARREN

The Feminization of Power

by Liz Kadetsky

JUNE CLEAVER WAS BEAVER Cleaver's mom. She was Ward Cleaver's wife. Her days revolved around her household chores and her relationship to her husband and son defined life. June Cleaver was the typical American mom. But, by the 1980s, the American housemom had become a single, poverty-stricken, welfare mother. Yes, June Cleaver got a divorce.

At last Saturday's conference "Strategies for Survival: A Women's Agenda for Change," at Cabrillo College, Vera Marcus, poet and assistant to the executive director of the California Commission on the Status of Women used the setting of the popular American TV series *Leave it To Beaver* to show the rapidly changing role of women in society.

Marcus pointed out that "what we have is a society whose structure has changed entirely, while its rules have not changed a bit." Saturday's conference, the ninth of its kind in California, examined the role of women in the existing structures of society, while focusing on concrete strategies for changing those "rules" that no longer apply.

One purpose of the conference, asserted Marcus, was to start changing the all too common "feminization of poverty" into the "feminization of power." The conference addressed local law and policy taking into account racism, classism, ageism, homophobia, the rights of disabled women, and women's own feelings of esteem and self-worth.

"The conference is a starting point," remarked Tegan Speiser, one of the organizers and a representative of the Santa Cruz County Women's Commission. The Conference was to be a forum in which women could express ideas about changing the economic and social structures in Santa Cruz County. It was also designed to serve as a network for women interested in participating in the proposed task forces.

A list of names gathered at the conference is expected to become the core of several groups which will address issues such as "Senior Women" and "Women of Color."

According to Grace Mitchell, the task force coordinator, the task forces would be responsible for compiling recommendations and proposals that represent the wishes of local women. These, in turn, would be taken to Santa Cruz County Board of Supervisors and eventually to Assemblymember Sam Farr and State Senator Henry Mello. Farr and Mello have both expressed deep interest and support of the agenda. Elaine Zimmerman, founder of the Women's Economic Agenda Project, a San Francisco-based organization which lobbies to influence state policy towards women, pointed out that "This is a truly odd moment in history. Your elected officials are saying 'tell us what to do,' and they'll do it!"

The actual conference focused on the economic situation of women nationwide. Assemblymember Sam Farr opened the conference by confronting the audience with the following statistics: two out of every three adults in poverty are women, 75 percent of poor people in this country are women and children, and a woman still makes an average of 59 cents to a man's dollar. Elaine Zimmerman later elaborated on these figures, adding that one third of the working women in this country make less than $7000 a year, while only 2.5 percent make more than $25,000 a year.

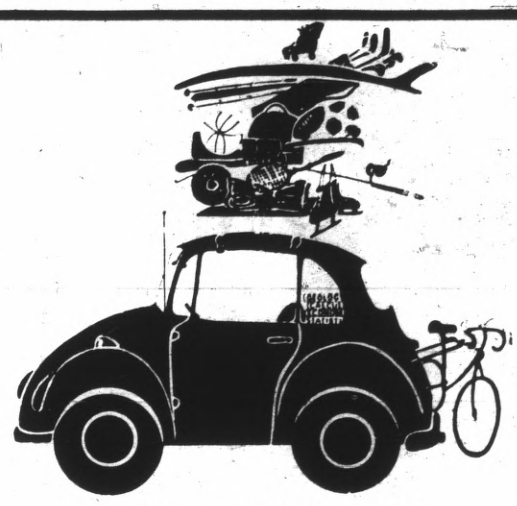
If these figures were not moving enough, a panel discussion followed on "The Feminization of Poverty: Strategies for Positive Changes." Although its focus was economic, the panel addressed many forms of social oppression. Drawing from personal experiences, homosexual, physically disabled and minority panelists described instances of repression caused by social and economic oppression. Vera Marcus described the concentration of women in the 'pink ghettos' of the world, referring to the predominance of women in low-paying pink collar jobs. According to the panelists disproportionate numbers of minority and disabled women are concentrated in these slums. Zimmerman summed up with a depiction of the successful, white "Virginia Slims" woman of the 1970s as a gross misrepresentation of working women in this country.

Workshops held after the opening speeches related to more specific issues affecting women. One workshop, entitled "Pay Equity and Comparable Worth," described the disparities between men's and women's wages nationwide while focusing on the need for comparable worth adjustments on local and county levels. Fred Gray, executive director of Santa Cruz's Community Action Board, described the "Johnny Carson Syndrome," illustrating the absurdity of wage disparities in this country.

According to Gray, Johnny Carson, whose job consists of little more than telling mild jokes on television, makes $14 million a year while a nurse who has seven years medical training

continued on next page

Because of existing economic stratification, many minority women do not have time to participate in political causes.



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Educaid

continued from previous page

Power

makes in comparison, virtually nothing. "Obviously," he elaborated, "teachers aren't worth much, because all they're there for is to take care of kids while everyone else is working."

Zimmerman also pointed out that male kennel workers, who take care of dogs, make more money on an average than daycare workers, women who take care of children. "This reflects a fault in our society, which considers male labor to have more of a value than female labor," stated Zimmerman.

Many conference organizers stressed the importance of broad-based coalitions of women from varying backgrounds and experiences. The workshop entitled "How Latinas Survive in Society," addressed this issue as well as that of racism. Although enough minority women attended to conduct the workshop, the conference as a whole attracted few minorities. The conference, with a total of 105 participants, consisted mostly of white, middle-class women. National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) member Lillian McCoy felt that conference organizers did not work hard enough to ensure minority involvement in the conference.

Angelina Rodarte, a participant in the Latinas' workshop, stated that from her experience Hispanic Americans have never actively participated in political organizing. She added that Latinos often felt alienated from politics because it has traditionally been dominated by Anglos. Latinas experience a double alienation, she said, both as women and as minorities. Rodarte said she was not surprised by the absence of minority women at the conference, given the fact that they have never felt encouraged to participate in political struggles.

Another participant pointed out that only those who *had* free time to spend at Saturday conferences attended this one. Because of existing economic stratification, many minority women simply do not have time to participate in political causes. The very purpose of the conference, the creation of a broadly based coalition of women, was thwarted because of the economic barriers that restrain so many women.

Accompanying the frustration, excitement, anger, and inspiration of the conference was a recognition of the overwhelming needs for the improving of the status of women. The conference attendees also learned some concrete ways to bring about these changes in the community. It is a rare day when ideals are converted into action, but with the impetus of this conference and its task forces, the community should be seeing some specific improvements for women in Santa Cruz County.

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Prisoners with Children

Miscarriages of Injustice

by **Robyn Leff**

Part one of a two-part series on women prisoners with children.

WHEN A WOMAN enters prison she enters into a secret world unto itself. It is a dim world hidden from a critical public, out of the reach of most legal activists. Women's prisons are separate societies governed primarily by men who can carry out cruel and illegal action with little fear of repercussions. There are relatively few legal organizations concerned with the special human rights and needs of incarcerated women.

But Legal Services for Prisoners with Children, a San Francisco-based legal organization headed by attorney Ellen Barry, is attempting to shed light on some of the darkest corners of the women's prison system. The organization operates on the belief that women prisoners differ from male prisoners: as child-bearers they have unique health and emotional problems that have not been adequately addressed in a prison system created for punitive action against males and a few aberrantly violent women.

Barry hopes to help the large number of women who usually have no legal representation when a grievance with the correctional system arises. But the legal struggles have only just begun.

Barry, in conjunction with the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) and a private law firm, last month filed a class action suit on behalf of seven incarcerated female plaintiffs representing the class of all pregnant women. The suit charged that the California Department of Corrections has deprived women at the California Institute for Women (CIW) of prenatal and postpartum care. It also claimed that the negligence has resulted in numerous miscarriages, stillbirths, hysterectomies, and infant disabilities, not to mention an immeasurable amount of suffering.

Earlier this year, Legal Services filed another suit on behalf of incarcerated mothers, charging that the Department of Corrections failed to place mothers and their babies in the specially-created Community Prisoner Mother-Infant Care Program. The women are required by law to have the option of remaining with young children while serving their terms.

Both suits, still in the preliminary stages, have raised great concern over the state of women's care in California penal institutions. The violations go beyond the issues of prisoners' rights and, as the lawyers have tried to make clear, are human rights questions.

CIW, located in San Bernadino, houses approximately 2300 women, with an average sentence of seven years each, according to the Department of Corrections. Approximately 80 percent of the women in CIW are mothers; several hundred are mothers of children below the age of six. The Department of Corrections reports there are currently around 50 pregnant women housed in the facility.

Both the public information officer at CIW, Saul Tanner, and the Department of Corrections declined to comment on the suit and the issue of prison mothers. Prison officials seem intent on keeping a low profile at this stage of the proceedings. When pressed, they state that releasing information would be a violation of the prisoners' privacy.

But Barry is more concerned with the prisoners' health than with their privacy. Just recently yet another incarcerated woman miscarried, the third in a single month. According to Barry, the shocking element of this recent case is that the baby was found dead *in utero*. "It's not clear how long it had been dead," said Barry, adding that the woman had not received regular checkups.

This recent case—so recent, in fact, that the woman is not a named plaintiff in the suit—is representative of the stories grimly told in the legal brief.

All of the plaintiffs entered the prison pregnant. Annette Harris, for example, entered CIW pregnant, at the age of 20. After experiencing heavy bleeding and cramping for over 2 weeks, Harris gave birth to an infant who died two hours later. She was in her fifth month of gestation. Although she repeatedly asked for medical help, Harris was told by the prison doctor that the bleeding and cramps were the normal symptoms of a vaginal infection, and she was not allowed to see a doctor at Riverside General Hospital (RGH). It is prison policy to bring difficult medical problems or problems that cannot be treated in the prison to RGH. Women usually deliver their babies at RGH.

Another plaintiff, Marla Klemmer, underwent a complete hysterectomy after suffering a uterine prolapse following the birth of her infant. The plaintiff claimed that her serious and threatening condition went untreated for a period of five months and resulted in irreparable damage to her reproductive system.

Prison officials returned Linda Hampton to the prison once during her labor because, according to them, she had not dilated sufficiently. Later that same evening she was transported back to the hospital, in a security van. For no apparent reason, guards strapped down and handcuffed Hampton despite her complaints of severe discomfort. Because of the delay, her baby suffered from oxygen loss and ingested feces during delivery, resulting in disabilities—the severity of which are not yet known.

Aside from these gross grievances, the suit also maintains that women in CIW are not given adequate food, vitamins, and access to medical and psychological counseling. A woman who gives birth to a dead baby can suffer severe psychological trauma. Yet the women at CIW are, on the average, returned to prison the day after their arrival at the hospital and are expected to return to the prison routine with little or no guidance.

Photo by MICHAEL KAY

The doctor at the state women's prison has no experience with the special problems of pregnant women. His medical specialty is orthopedics.

The doctor at CIW and one of the main defendants in the case, Kriv Srivastava, is the sole medical authority at CIW, and he holds tight control over all medical decisions concerning the women. Srivastava has repeatedly given advice that doctors at RGH have found to be incorrect. In fact, Srivastava has no experience with the special problems of pregnant women; his medical specialty is orthopedics. A woman at CIW has no access to a gynecologist unless Srivastava deems it necessary to transport her to RGH to see an outside doctor.

Rebecca Jurado, the attorney working on the two cases for the ACLU of Southern California is particularly concerned that women have no regular access to a certified ob-gyn. "That in itself is a very serious oversight on their part," Jurado said of the Department of Corrections. "The big issue is getting [the women] out of the facility to a caretaker who can help them," Jurado asserted, pointing out that prison officials routinely deny women's requests for outside medical advice. The suit asks the state to require that pregnant women receive regular gynecological examinations at the High Risk Prenatal Clinic at RGH.

Currently, the case is in the stage known as discovery, the gathering of pertinent information, statistics, and records. In an unusual move, the federal district court ordered on September 11 that the defendants produce requested medical records within a period of 15 days. The 15 days have come and gone, and the state has produced nothing. The court, however, has allowed the state a grace period, and Barry conceded that gathering records can be time-consuming.

Despite the grace period, Barry is most encouraged by the court's move. "It reflects a strong concern on the part of the court to expedite the case," she said.

Barry expects that the state's defense—to be carried out by the state attorney general—will be weak compared to the glaring inhumanities apparent from her plaintiff's stories. She believes that the defendants will raise the issue of money, saying that there just isn't enough to provide for women with "special" problems. Barry, however, insisted that "the kind of funding to provide outside medical facilities would be small compared to damage suits."

Although the suit Legal Services filed is a class action suit seeking preliminary injunctive relief, Barry reported that several of the plaintiffs are seeking damages in individual suits filed by independent law firms. Barry believes the cases are strong and expects to see the women awarded substantial damages.

Meanwhile, the state has good reason to be scared. "At one point, they even housed all the pregnant women in the infirmary," Jurado said, filled with disbelief at the notion of exposing the women to every germ that flourishes in the prison.

Barry and Jurado are hopeful that this case will convince an uninformed public that a state penal system that violates the human rights both of incarcerated women and their unborn—and innocent—children cannot be tolerated or legally sanctioned. The Department of Corrections may then face the difficult task of restructuring and equipping its facility to be better able to handle the unique situation of women prisoners. Until that process begins, Barry and Jurado will continue to hound the state and bring to light the ugly stories of women in the secret world of prison.

International Women's Strike

Incomparable Worth

by Heather Bates

IMAGINE: YOU WAKE UP early and make breakfast for your family, pack lunches, scrub the dishes, do a few loads of laundry, and clean the bathrooms. In the afternoon you drive to the store, then to school to get the kids, go home to cook dinner amidst the clatter of television, games, and a ringing telephone. Finally, at 10pm when the kids are in bed and Falcon Crest drones on as your mate snores on the couch, you sit back and sort through the mail. It is Friday and, like every payday, you open the government envelope with your name on it and pull out a check for the week's work; housework finally gets its reward.

This day may not be so far off if the women behind the "International Wages for Housework Campaign" succeed in persuading the world's governments to count the value of women's social and economic contributions by paying them salaries for domestic work. Women will rally for the cause internationally on October 24, acting together in the "Time Off For Women" strike.

As part of the Forward Looking Strategies outlined by the UN Decade for Women Conference in Nairobi this summer, the proposed "Wages for Housework" strategy was strengthened when the conference agreed that "concrete steps should be taken" to recognize the "unremunerated contribution of women" worldwide.

The main goals of the Wages campaign and "Housewives in Dialogue," the two groups that initiated the amendment at the conference, are to have the contribution of women's domestic labor calculated into every gross national profit (GNP), and to demand salaries from the governments for domestic work.

According to calculations made by the San Francisco Wages campaign, if women's work in the United States were incorporated into the GNP, it would increase by 50 percent. The type and amount of compensation women should receive for their domestic work has yet to be decided. By applying wages earned in the labor force to domestic tasks, lawyer Michael Minton estimated the yearly value of an American homemaker at $46,000. The Wages organizers stress that each nation will determine what the wage rate should be and how it should be allotted—by the hour, by the task, or in a sum according to each woman's situation.

Micheal Minton estimates the yearly work value of the average homemaker to be $46,000.

The "group of militant homemakers,"—as the Associated Press dubbed members of the Wages campaign—called for the October 24 strike last July in Nairobi and has urged women worldwide to participate. Rallies, meetings, workshops, and celebrations will commence this week in several nations, including Italy, Spain, England, West Germany, North Iceland, Trinidad and Tobago, and the US. The Wages representative in San Francisco, Sylvia Salley, emphasized, "For some women, even a half an hour away from their responsibilities could be a breakthrough, and that means a lot. Each woman must be able to set the terms for her participation depending on her own particular situation, which she knows best."

In San Francisco, women will gather at Glide Memorial Church at 10am for a press conference. At noon a rally is scheduled outside the San Francisco Hall of Justice, where women will "picket and speak out on subjects such as economic demands, the situation of prostitutes, and violence against women," according to Rachel West of the San Francisco Wages committee.

According to West, a double-decker bus imported from London has been converted into a "community center" for women, offering information on legal advice for rape, divorce, and immigration. There's also a self-help health project on board. West said literature will be available in Spanish and Vietnamese, "since those women make up a large part of those seeking help on such issues."

> *The money will come from the military budget and private corporations.*

In the future, the mobile unit, called the Martin Luther Peace Mobile, will be in front of the Glide Memorial Church on the first and third Thursday of each month.

The San Francisco Wages For Housework organization is campaigning for changes in domestic situations both in the US and abroad. "American housewives have so little money and work in primitive conditions throughout the country," said West. "Once housewives start getting paid, the government will want to save money and provide women with better technology for the work they do. This will make our lives easier, from the slave-like conditions we work under." West added, "In Third World countries conditions are very poor. Many women are involved in agricultural production, and this, as well as cooking and looking after the children, should be counted. Money must filter through to them."

The international strike is also an anniversary celebration of sorts. Ten years ago women in Iceland staged the first general women's strike. Called "A Day Off," the strike was instrumental in the passage of Iceland's equal rights bill, which ranks among the strongest in the world. This year, Iceland will hold a 10-day speak-out in conjunction with the Wages campaign.

Events planned for Hamburg, West Germany, where 100 women are expected to gather, include a screening of a film on the Iceland women's strike. Angelika Birk, the Wages representative in Hamburg, said the celebration will be "in the town and in the marketplaces. Women will take time off work to collect signatures, campaign, and write letters demanding that women's work be counted."

Another issue the West German faction will address is the plight of Third World women immigrants in Germany, "who work a 24-hour day," Birk said. "We desire to have this work paid for by the government, as opposed to having them put on social welfare programs." They will also pressure the government to fund feminist projects, which Birk considers "important as work women are doing for other women."

In England, women have planned lie-ins, shop-ins, and a "ten-minute tea break," during which activists will urge women shoppers to pause from their routine for ten minutes.

Many question where the domestic wages called for by the strikers would come from. Wilmette Brown, author of *Black Women and the Peace Movement* and Wages founder, said at the UN Conference: "The money will come from two places: the military budget, and private corporations."

Brown is concerned that the majority of the world's wealth is being wasted on military budgets. Many feel her demands are not unreasonable in light of the UN estimation that global military spending was one million dollars per minute in 1982.

At the UN Conference, Yvette Roudy, the French minister for women's rights, opposed the Wages demand. As she told the Associated Press, "I don't believe in it. I don't know of a government which could pay for it because it is too expensive. Women must get out and mix more with the economical world. And we must try [to] organize more childcare and more sharing of domestic work."

The victory at the UN Conference for Wages campaigners left organizers such as Margaret Prescod, a Los Angeles homemaker and "Housewives in Dialogue" member "thrilled out of our minds." Organizers are now concerned with the outcome of the October 24 strike. Said West, "We have called attention to the resolutions to Forward Looking Strategies, and we will push for these amendments during the strike. The question is now how to implement them."

WOMEN'S *clips*

Keep Your Eye On This Man

To those who have been watching the Reagan appointments this term, the appointment of outspoken anti-abortionist John T. Noonan to the US Court of Appeals should come as no great surprise. But pro-choice groups took Saturday's announcement as yet another setback in the right to preserve abortion rights. Noonan, a UC Berkeley law professor and distinguished author of several books on moral ethics and law, is editor-at-large of the *Human Life Review* and also serves on the board of Americans for Life. In 1973, Noonan authored a controversial article, "Raw Judicial Power," which argued that expansion of the US Supreme Court from nine to 15 members would be justified as a means of overturning the existing abortion decision.

Although Noonan told the San Francisco *Chronicle*, "It would be insulting to suggest a lawyer or judge would not follow the law of the land," many are concerned that the appointment is indicative of administration plans to undo abortion legislation through key positions of power.

Nanette Falkenberg, executive director of the National Abortion Rights Action League in Washington, told the *Chronicle*, Noonan is "the best example of how serious the administration has taken the litmus test for putting strong anti-choice activists on the courts. He is an ideologue on this issue and there is no way he can look at abortion cases neutrally."

Ironically, Noonan is respected throughout the world as an expert on legal ethics and was once invited to the Vatican as an advocate of relaxing the Catholic Church's harsh stance on birth control.

Anti-Abortion Goes To Town

A group of citizens in a small Connecticut town are hoping to effect the turnaround of *Roe vs. Wade* the grass roots way—by public referendum. Bristol, a town of 60,000, has slated November 5 as the day residents will go to the polls and answer the question "Should the Supreme Court's 1973 (*Roe vs. Wade*) decision regarding abortion be overturned?" Although the vote will carry no weight, the locals hope it will serve as a telling and influential measure of public opinion.

According to the Pacific News Service, Bristol has five anti-abortion groups and the predominantly Catholic town voted overwhelmingly for Reagan in the 1984 election.

The campaign for the referendum was led by Reverend Patrick Mahoney, the leader of the anti-abortion group Celebrate Life.

QUOTE OF THE WEEK

No, I do not weep at the world...I am too busy sharpening my oyster knife.

—Zora Neale Hurston

Mahoney told the Pacific News Service, "They say that 70 percent of America is pro-choice. This referendum is going to change that." Mahoney hopes to see other towns adopt a similar referendum. "Can you imagine if 100 or 1000 towns could vote on this? If we win on November 5, it won't overturn *Roe vs. Wade* on November 6 but we'll be saying to our legislators and congressmen [sic] 'look, 55 percent of us think this law should be changed. What are you going to do about it?' "

Massachusetts and New Hampshire both have plans for similar referendums already, and Colorado's citizens recently passed a constitutional amendment prohibiting the use of state funds for abortions. California will soon consider a similar amendment.

Bob McElreath, a pro-life activist, said this is a movement of ordinary citizens who, outraged by a situation politicians are not addressing, have decided to take some action of their own. "It's not the leadership of the pro-life movement that's waging this campaign," said McElreath. "It's the people out here in the trenches."

Notions of Inequality Go Out With The Trash

Nowadays it is not uncommon for a young girl to respond to the question, "what do you want to be when you grow up?" by saying "lawyer" or "doctor." But what about "a sanitation worker?"

The sanitation worker, once known popularly as the "garbageman," is just one of several previously male-dominated positions that may soon gain popularity among women. The New York *Times* reported that the New York City sanitation department is currently implementing a massive integration plan that they hope will allow more women to enter the demanding world of garbage collection.

In order to take out the trash, women must first pass a rigorous physical examination, during which they must carry and dump 147 garbage bags weighing a grand total of 2975 pounds into trash bins. The city proudly reported that so far 90 percent of the women have passed the exam. However, it will be another two years before the first woman sanitation worker hits the streets. The department claims it needs time to adjust to the switch: women's bathrooms need to be built, and the male workers need to adjust to the idea of working with women.

Meanwhile, a federal judge this week ordered that the rules for the physical test for women firefighters in New York City be revised. Judge Charles P. Sifton determined that the current timed physical-exam essentially prohibits women from becoming firefighters. Presently only 37 women serve on a force of 10,000. According to the New York *Times*, the only male-dominated profession that has made real advances in integrating women is that of police officer, with ten percent of the force now female. Lillian Braxton, an officer with 12 years experience, told the *Times*, "there are still a few dinosaurs who think women belong in the kitchen. We all have our prejudices. We try to just see blue when we're working."

Now if firefighters could just see fire, and sanitation workers could see only the trash.

Writing Up Rapists

Women Against Rape, a local organization devoted to fighting the causes and incidence of rape in Santa Cruz, will no longer be printing the descriptions of rape suspects. The group previously released a list of detailed descriptions for public perusal.

Sharon Star, a member of Women Against Rape, said that the decision to stop the service is only temporary. "We're doing research into what should and shouldn't be said in the descriptions," said Star. She predicted that the service will be reinstated in a few months.

In the meantime, she suggested that women who have been the victims of sexual assault take their own actions, but she advised they take great caution in doing so. "Don't ever put your name or address on a description," she warned. Other women printing descriptions of suspects should beware of giving inadequate descriptions and making racist implications. Star said that women can be sued for libel or slander if they aren't cautious.

POLICIES AND REGULATIONS

Copies of **University of California Policies and Santa Cruz Campus Regulations Applying to Campus Activities, Organizations, and Students** are available at the Campus Activities Office, college offices, Graduate Division Office, University Extension and Summer Session Offices, and Student Services Office. Reference copies are available at McHenry Library. Topics include the following:

Nondiscrimination
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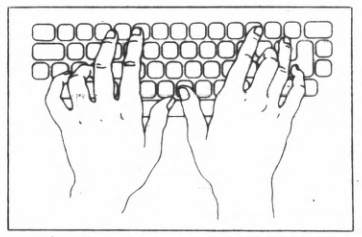

THE UNIX WAY
A Guide to Word Processing for Beginners
Written for UCSC students, faculty & staff
Available at the Bay Tree Bookstore

My First Wife

The Bitter End

by E. Evans Rorer

FROM WHAT I'VE BEEN told, there was once a time in the history of western civilization when the institution of marriage was sacred. For a person such as myself, raised in the ambient of the sexual revolution and the "Me Generation," such a time is hard to conceive of; indeed, in this day and age, it seems a rare occasion when a marriage does not end in divorce.

Paul Cox, the Australian director, co-producer, and writer of *My First Wife*, is inspired by this iconoclasm. While drafting the script of *Wife*, Cox conducted his own mini-survey. He had experienced serious problems with his own relationships and wanted to explore the difficulties other couples had encountered.

Cox contacted eight couples he had known but not spoken with for many years; he found that not only had four of the couples separated, but of the marriages still intact, the husbands and wives "cheated and lied to one another like mad."

One example that Cox cites is a couple in their seventh year of marriage. Both the husband and the wife had indulged in clandestine affairs; the woman approximately twelve, and the man approximately eight. Most disconcerting, however, was the certainty with which both espoused that the other would never do such a thing. As Cox stated, "Here were two people with successful, brilliant careers, living lives that were utterly false."

Deeply disturbed by what he discovered in his own life and that of his associates, Cox created *My First Wife* as a scathing and unrelenting tribute. As he puts it, "I had to face up to certain truths that are in the film and absolutely related to my own life."

The film opens with perhaps its most powerful segment. We are presented with a clear juxtaposition: a couple making love to loud and tortured classical music, and a man working as a broadcaster in a radio station. We soon learn that the broadcaster, John (John Hargreaves) is married to Helen, the woman (Wendy Hughes) who is in the midst of undulating wildly with another man. Ironically, the music that we hear in the dark bedroom is John's broadcast.

This opening is exceptional not only because of its effectiveness as a vignette, but also because it presents us with a dilemma that is never resolved in the film.

Predominant in contemporary films is the tendency to insure safe, satisfying, and clean endings. The ending's appeal is often considered a movie's most crucial element. Cox transcends this restrictive attitude by taking us from the polemic of the opening into a vortex of abject ugliness. Rather than solving their problems, John and Helen display their most invidious personality traits. From Helen's mordant demands for a divorce to John's puerile histrionics, we see a gamut of negative behavior. Eventually, any hope of a rational settlement is completely eradicated.

From Helen's mordant demands for a divorce to John's puerile histrionics, we see a gamut of negative behavior.

Wife is successful in its thorough depiction of a disturbing situation. The dialogue is real, the acting good, and the cinematography quite provoking. In addition, I admire the filmmaker's inclement approach: it is not easy to ignore the lure of money, and produce a film which is intentionally unattractive.

What I object to is the fact that the film does not offer any insight into the dilemma it depicts. Instead, it merely submerges us in the torment that John and Helen are experiencing without suggesting how the situation might have been ameliorated or avoided.

Wife's failings lie primarily in that we never really learn why the marriage began to break up in the first place. From the beginning to the end, we are asked to answer for ourselves what causes these people—so deeply in love with each other at one time—to arrive at their present predicament.

One thing which is clear is that the breakup is mostly Helen's doing. John is still very much in love and would literally do almost anything to keep the marriage alive. But we are never shown exactly why Helen has grown so repulsed. Hints that John may have been overly absorbed in his career don't jibe with his deep love for Helen—which manifests itself so clearly in his actions.

The result of this discrepancy is a serious one: the film loses its meaning. Cox throws two hours of pathos in our faces and leaves us with nothing to hang onto, no understanding that we can take home with us. Without showing the causes of the marriage's disintegration, the film does nothing but impart a bad mood on its audience.

This is not to say that *Wife* is not worth seeing. I consider it an important work. Other productions such as *Kramer Vs Kramer* made much weaker attempts at portraying the modern-day phenomena of divorce. No film before *Wife* has evinced the starkness, the loneliness, so forcefully. Without its more serious flaws, Cox's cinematic sociology could have been a significant production. ✔

My First Wife *is now playing at the Nickelodeon.*

WANTED

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Stevie Ray Vaughan Interviewed

An Audience with the Admiral

by **Holger Leue**

ON STAGE, STEVIE RAY Vaughan appears to say everything through his music. Fully concentrating, almost never opening his eyes, he gracefully slides his fingers across the guitar and creates some of the finest and fastest blues around. Backed by Tommy Shannon on bass, Chris "Whipper" Layton on drums, and Reese Wynans on keyboards, Stevie Ray Vaughan and Double Trouble electrified a sell-out crowd at the Santa Cruz Civic last Tuesday.

Vaughan took some time off before the show to speak with *City on a Hill*. Relaxing in the rear of his tour bus, as members of his crew watched *Blood Simple* on the VCR, he plugged a home recording of Jimi Hendrix playing classical material into the stereo—which included Jimi being interrupted by a phone call. Stevie slouched in his chair, smiled, and began to talk.

CHP: Should I call you Stevie or Stevie Ray?

SRV: Just don't call me David Bowie.

CHP: Two weeks ago you were selected best electric blues guitarist by *Guitar Player* magazine for the third consecutive year—ahead of Eric Clapton. What does that mean to you?

SRV: I don't think it's really sunk in yet; it's an incredible compliment and I really do appreciate it. I just wish I could have a chance to help some of the musicians who have never had more than one regional or city-wide 45 out, and are 100 times better than anything I've ever seen.

CHP: How would you describe your music?

SRV: About half way there [he says with a big grin]. It's the best I can do right now.

CHP: Which do you enjoy more—working in the studio or being on the road?

SRV: That's not fair. . . they're both fun. While working on *Soul to Soul* we found out that it doesn't really make any sense unless you play for people. We hadn't played in front of an audience for several weeks and the recordings had a big hole in them—they were missing that certain *oomph*. So we went on the road for ten days and afterwards things started to work out.

CHP: How long is your present tour?

SRV: Oh, about 40 years. . . I did go on my first vacation last year though. I went to St. Croix in the Virgin Islands; it was pretty laid back. The only other times we take breaks is when we're in the studio. *Texas Flood*, our first lp, took only about seven days to make. *Couldn't Stand the Weather* took about two months, and the latest required a lot more time because we went on the road. You can get a lot done in the studio but there is no intermediate interaction with anybody. You learn a lot between musicians, but there's not much excitement 'cause there's nobody to play for. That's why studio musicians sound the same all their life.

CHP: On Monday you played a free gig in San Francisco in observance of the US Navy's Fleet Week. . .

SRV: Yeah, a bunch of weird things happened there. An honor guard took me on stage and stood at attention while I was supposed to play the Star Spangled Banner. But no sound came out, and they [the honor guard] were between me and my pedal board. Well, someone forgot to plug in my cords, and a bunch of servicemen started booing at the honor guard. Here's this gig we're playing for the fleet and there were a couple of things that didn't go right, so a lot of people booed all the way through the Star Spangled Banner because they wanted to hear "Voodoo Chile." And—you must understand things were going really fast—I made the mistake of calling their ships *boats*; you can imagine how they reacted. Actually, it was a real fun gig.

CHP: Were you in the service?

SRV: No, but I'm admiral in the Texas Navy [he says proudly]. It's the highest honor you can get from the state of Texas.

CHP: Because of all the good things you have done *in* Texas, or in the *name of* Texas?

SRV: I was appointed admiral because I try to help people.

CHP: You play many benefit concerts. Which recent benefit was most memorable?

SRV: Oregon State Prison. *Soul to Soul* debuted on that prison's radio station, and all the money from that show went to the Muscular Dystrophy Association. There were about 1500 prisoners. We weren't allowed to wear Levi's, though, because that's the prison attire. People who wear blue jeans in aren't likely to get out again. It was a great gig, though. We got nationwide TV coverage and a lot of the guys got a chance to just say "Hi Mom" while the cameras were moving around. The prisoners donated money, too. Ninety percent of those guys have got just as much heart as anyone else I've seen. There are probably more people in prison who don't deserve to be there than there are who do.

CHP: What do you think of Live Aid?

SRV: Anything like that is a good cause. I just hope all the money went where it was supposed to go. . .

CHP: With Reese Wynans on keyboards, *Soul to Soul* has a different sound than your previous two albums. Will you continue to follow along the same lines?

SRV: It just depends on what we want to play. Last year I hired a rhythm guitarist, but we got so much flak about not being a trio anymore that we waited until we *really* had somebody. Reese is that somebody. For years both of us were looking for each other but never really got connected. We play our music. Sure, we have our influences. Jimi Hendrix certainly is one—every time I listen to him I feel. . .[pause]. People tried to make Jimi into an *image* instead of letting him do what he wanted to, which was play music that could really be felt by people. You could call it the washing of souls.

CHP: Your music has often been compared to Jimi's. Did you ever meet him?

SRV: In my dreams. . .a lot of them.

CHP: "Life Without You," the last track on *Soul to Soul*, is a very moving ballad. When did you write it?

SRV: I've been writing the music to it for about three years, and have tried to write the lyrics for about the same amount of time. Then a friend of mine, Charlie Wirz, decided to split and went on to heaven. While we were doing the record I decided what the song would be about—him. *Soul to Soul* is dedicated to him.

CHP: Are there days when you write a complete song?

SRV: Yes. Some only take five minutes, others three years.

CHP: MTV—Do you make videos?

SRV: Yeah, we're about to have the fourth one out. *Cold Shot* is very dramatic but we manage to make it fun. The director has an even sillier sense of humor than I do.

CHP: Do you believe that videos are an essential part of popular music today, or—like Joe Jackson—do you feel it has gotten out of hand?

CHP: I think something happened to Joe that made him very bitter and he didn't want anyone to know about it. There are videos that make me want to puke and there are ones that make me want to laugh. Even the most serious song can be made into a fun video.

CHP: What will the future bring for Stevie Ray Vaughan and Double Trouble? More of the same?

SRV: God I hope not. . .

"What?!" exclaims Stevie's wife, upon entering the room.

SRV: Let me introduce Lenny to you. We have been married six years. The song "Lenny" is a serenade I wrote for her.

CHP: Do you have any children?

Lenny: No, but we do have a dog. His name is T-bone and he wears headphones and listens to Stevie.

SRV: When I play a solo he starts looking at me in a real funny way.

CHP: One final question, Stevie: What do you have in your pocket?

SRV: Well, I have some money, a rock, a bunch of picks and. . .probably some lint.

CHP: Stevie Ray Vaughan, thank you.

Photos by HOLGER LEUE

The keyboards, drums and bass of Double Trouble.

On songwriting: 'Some only take five minutes, others three years.

$cholarships

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Award Requirements: Full-time, sophmore/junior computer science major with B-average GPA and financial need.

All Students **Deadline:11-8-85**
Amount: **to $15,000** 20 awards available
Sponsored by: **Nat'l Chicano Council for Higher Education**
Award Requirements: Academic achievement, research experience, social committment, leadership potential.

Graduates **Deadline:11-8-85**
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Award Requirements: Minorities beginning graduate studies or within one year of completing a dissertation who expect to work toward a PhD/ScD.

Graduates **Deadline:11-15-85**
Amount: **$11,100**
Sponsored by: **National Science Foundation**
Award Requirements: Minorities entering study or work leading to master's or doctoral degrees in social, physical, applied, or biological sciences.

Graduates **Deadline:11-15-85**
Amount: **$11,100**
Sponsored by: **National Science Foundation**
Award Requirements: Any student entering study or work leading to master's or doctoral degrees in social, physical, applied, or biological sciences.

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Further financial aid bulletins will be posted in the Announcements section.

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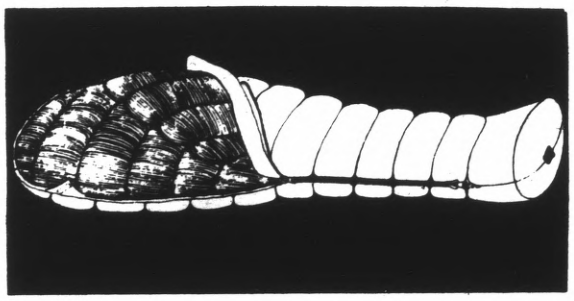

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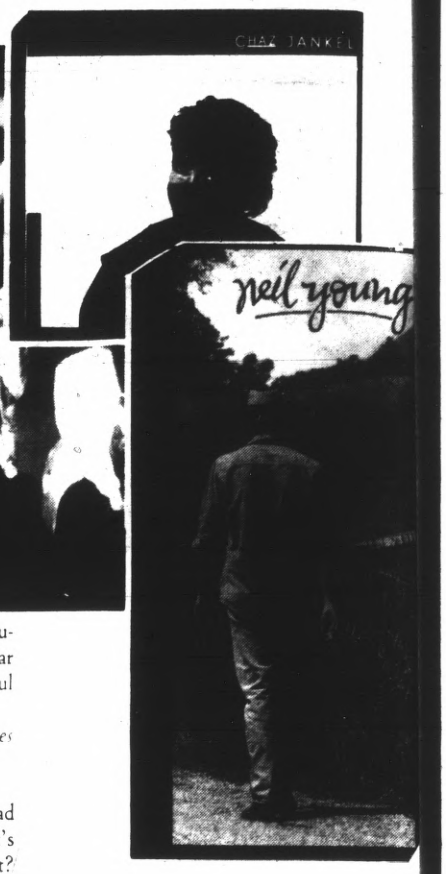

Thompson Twins

Here's To Future Days (Arista Records): The market masters of synth-pop are back, posing pretty once again on the cover of their new album. No major changes in hairstyle, the Thompson Twins are pictured in mod garb alongside a nude baby, representing the possibilities the future holds. If that symbolism isn't enough, a Twin, holding arms high in a triumphant gesture, presents the album's optimistic theme.

From the start of the first side, it sounds like playtime. *Days* begins with the over-playful "Don't Mess With Doctor Dream." Complete with tribal-like yelps and African beats, this song's juvenile delivery comes off sounding silly.

For a threesome, Tom Bailey, Alannah Currie, and Joe Leeway are able to manage a large number of instruments. Each plays three to five, from marimba to z-bass, achieving at times a deliciously rich sound both innovative and easily-digestible for their pop audience.

"Lay Your Hands On Me," now receiving heavy airplay, is the one sure chart-topper of the bunch. This catchy tune is the Twins' attempt at "Bowiedom." Like Bowie's song entitled "Heroes," "Hands" makes a similar passionate declaration of love. Like Bowie's repeated cries, "We could be heroes!" Baily sings "Lay your hands on me!" in a booming chorus. Although Baily emotes both with vigor and tenderness, it falls flat on the comparison.

The Beatles already said "All We Need Is Love" nearly 20 years ago, but the Twins feel a need to reiterate that. The "message" is expressed most irritatingly on "Love Is The Law": *Fighting in the name of freedom/ Sometimes I wonder if we need 'em/ Fighting in the name of religion/ It's just another contradiction.*

Ideology is then pounded into our brains with the chorus "Love is the law, love is the law, love is the law, love is the law." They've even included a peppy remake of the Beatles' "Revolution," which adds nothing new to the classic. How could it?

I assume the Twins aren't trying to improve upon the Beatles with their Love-Not-War theme, but rather to bring an old message to a new generation of mod teens. Though these are admirable intentions, lyric content has never been the Twins' forte—their message gets lost in overly simplistic language and in the dance-ability of their tunes.

By the end of the album there's still no knowing why we should be toasting to the future, unless by toast, they mean literally throw one back, forget your worries, and just get happy. *Days* is, at any rate, a musically well-produced album with a cheerful and fairly sophisticated sound. But revolutionary it's not. If you want to hear "All you need is love," go to Paul McCartney.

—M. Sikes

Chaz Jankel

Looking At You (A&M Records): Bad Ankle? No that was Chaz Jankel. It's an odd sort of name, isn't it? "Spinach," "liver," "Chaz Jankel"—seems to fit right in with that bunch, doesn't it? There is something about the sound of the name that tells us that we don't like him or whatever it is he's all about, just as there is something about the sounds of the words "spinach" and "liver" that tells us that they won't appeal to our taste buds. Well, that kind of logic just won't work with ole Chaz: *Looking At You* is not a great album—but it is a good album full of music.

What kind of music, you ask? Oh, there's funk and lots of it—nearly half the album is funk—"Hard Music" and "Love Rhythm" being the best of the bunch, with their jamming bass lines, wailing horn section and pounding percussions. "Rhythm In My Life" provides the album with a bit of Latin jazz; "Eastern Light," "Looking At You" (the title cut) and "The Boy On the Bridge" comprise the mellow-rock tunes. Each song, whether it be fast or mildly slow, funky or sweet, has a pronounced beat—and a subtle blend of harmonies.

As a musician and as a vocalist, Chaz is at his best when he is a romanticist, a dreamer; when he's playing the mellow-rocker rather than the funkster. There is a richness and a refined quality present in songs like "Looking At You" that do not exist in his heavy funk pieces. His voice is free and blends more readily and cleanly with those of background vocalists Tessa Niles and Germaine Johnson and with the music. His voice seems more suited to a piano and acoustic guitar, the instruments found in "Looking At You" and in "The Boy."

So don't let the name Chaz Jankel fool you. *Looking At You* is a good album with fine music; there's not an ill-sounding song in the bunch. No lemons or lima beans.

—Robert N. Martin

Neil Young

Old Ways (Geffen): Are There Any More Real Cowboys? Neil Young thinks there are, and his latest effort, *Old Ways*, proves that even Canadians can be led astray—to Nashville.

Ol' Neil has always been good for musical surprises. Gone are his folksy days with Crosby, Stills and Nash; perpetuated on vinyl are his often heart-throbbing solo pieces. He has completed his adventurous musical excursions into rockabilly and technopop, and has now returned to the roots.

Following along the same path he trod on *Harvest*, Neil Young has produced a pure country record. He is joined by none other than Willie Nelson and Waylon Jennings—whose voices complement Neil's pleasant whine splendidly—and has managed to blend together his evergreen bluegrass sounds with lively Western swing. In addition, Young includes two dreamy ballads, "Once An Angel" and "My Boy," the latter being a song about how time flies as his son grows older.

"Get Back To The Country" certainly is this album's motto. The opening track, "The Wayward Wind," reminisces of title music for a John Wayne western. "Bound For Glory," a swaying duet with Waylon Jennings, is what I consider to be "highway music." I can easily picture myself driving along some Interstate in the South, passing gas stations and saguaros, and listening to this song over and over again.

If there exists some godly power which could sing, play bass, a set of drums, fiddle, steel, piano, banjo, mandolin, and the Jew's harp in melodic combination, *Old Ways* would comprise its portfolio. That's how perfect this album is.

—Holger Leue

Rollin' Back the Years

by J. Nolan Void

IT WAS ONE OF THOSE evenings when the commercials are more interesting than the programs they infest. Had it not been sponsoring the pathetically preposterous *Lady Blue* (premise: Clint Eastwood in a dress), I might have never noticed the MJB spot on a non-subliminal basis.

The ad was pleasant, surprisingly low-key and well-produced. No Robert Youngs stepping out of the draperies, coffee pot in hand; no Mrs. Olsens bursting into the kitchen of an unsuspecting urbanite. Just a close shot of cans of MJB coffee as they changed over the years, with period music to indicate the particular decade. Crooning music represented the '30s, big band the '40s, oldies rock the '50s, Sixties rock the '60s, and...

Wait a minute! The folks at MJB skipped right from the '60s to the '80s, with nary a nod to the intervening decade. It was as if the Seventies never happened at all.

My initial reaction was one of extreme irkdom (irkedness? irkosity? Well, I was irked). After all, the Seventies were the decade in which I spent much of my childhood and adolescence. Many dim memories of the Sixties linger, but I am very much a child of the Seventies.

Then I got to thinking (*after* Lady Blue had blown away her quota of Despicable Street Scum, of course). How could the ad agency have evoked the Seventies, anyway? With a chorus of "Take Me Home, Country Roads," or a reprise of "The Hustle?" How about a tantalizing tidbit of "Boogie-Oogie-Oogie?" Come to think of it, maybe MJB was on the right track.

In retrospect, I have to admit that the Seventies were the chronological equivalent of dental hygiene: not painful but not exactly comfortable, and certainly not very much fun. Are we really supposed to wax nostalgic about Swine Flu shots and gas rationing? Will our children dress up in Qiana castoffs and polyester leisure suits for Seventies theme parties? Will the tube someday sport a *Happy Days*-like sit-com set in the Seventies (entitled, perhaps, *The Funky Ones* or *Dyn-o-mite Days*)? Probably not.

If the United States wasn't a very interesting place to be in the Seventies, it was probably because we didn't *want* to be. If anything, I'd dub it the Hangover Decade, when the turbulence of the youth movement, the tumult of the civil rights movement and the tribulations of the sexual revolution all called for the Alka-Seltzer of calming cultural blandness. With the exception of Watergate—the equivalent of putting out the cat and taking out the garbage, rolled into one and televised—the Seventies were when we as a nation slept it off.

Except for us young 'uns, condemned to content ourselves with sleepwalking. We shuffled through years with monosyllabic cultural icons (Jimmie "Dyn-o-mite" Walker, Gerald "Oops" Ford, Jimmy "Um, Well" Carter), years in which the hairstyle of Farrah Fawcett-Majors affixed itself leech-like to the scalps of American women. Years in which King Disco reigned absolute on the airwaves, funneling endless groove-thang exhortations down our unsuspecting ears. It was an uneasy somnabulation.

Photos by HOLGER LEUE

Remember *roller* disco, the vapid variation on a theme then hailed as the greatest leisure-time innovation since the invention of the diaphragm? I blush to admit it now, but my younger days did include at least a few visits to such an establishment...oh, 'long about '76 or '77. I was fourteen or fifteen, the time in a young man's life when his voice grows deeper, his body grows taller and his time spent locked in the bathroom grows longer. It is also an awkward age, as I amply demonstrated when I hit the floor of Dave's Downtown Disco DancEmporium (long since replaced by a golf course).

Every rollerskating rink is capable of becoming a "roller disco" in two shakes of an entrepreneur's tail: just install one of those rotating mirrored balls (where are they now?), slap a little K.C. & The Sunshine Band on the sound system and—*voila!* you've got a money machine, Seventies-style. It wasn't long before the DancEmporium was packed with clusters of giggling Farrah clones and sullen young Travolta knock-offs—most dressed to kill, all on wheels, careening aimlessly first clockwise, then counter-clockwise.

Not a bad metaphor for Western Civilization, is it? Get dressed up, pay money, and roll along in whatever direction the voice on the speakers tells you to. Ostensibly a glorified mating ritual, roller disco quickly became (at least in my town) a workable social milieu only for the athletically adept, those who could skate backwards and such. For the rest of us, any move outside of straightforward shuffling was a beeline to cerebral and/or posterior trauma. Had I been conversant in the ways of Recreational Science back then, I could have quickly spotted roller disco—and indeed, disco in general—as doomed; it was just too *hard*, both in terms of difficulty and density of floor surface.

Those days now reside in memory yet green. We have shuffled off our slumber and awakened to what Ronald "Blitz" Reagan characterizes as "morning in America!" Now we're getting down to the business of showing the Russkies who's boss, showing that deficit who's boss, showing the Third World who's boss and generally walkin' real loud and talkin' real proud. The alarm on our nuclear clock radio is set at three minutes to midnight, and we're just beginning to discover the joys of being a debtor nation.

Hmm...maybe it isn't that hard to wax nostalgic about the Seventies after all. The decade's blandness may have inspired the Rolling Stones to title their retrospective album *Sucking In The Seventies*—but then again, there is an ancient Chinese curse, exquisite in its subtlety: "May you live in interesting times."

J. Nolan Void is Recreational Science correspondent for City on a Hill.

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ANNOUNCEments

To submit an announcement, get a typed press release to the Stonehouse by Monday at 5pm. If you don't edit it, we will, so please keep them as short as possible.

ON CAMPUS

INTERESTED IN THE PEACE MARCH from Santa Cruz to Fort Ord (Monterey), October 25-27? Want to meet others who are going and/or get more information? Meet Tuesday, October 22, 4pm, at the Whole Earth Restaurant. For more information call Ted at 458-9461.

GENERAL COUNSELING GROUPS are designed for individuals who are highly motivated to involve themselves in a group situation. The group setting will be used to learn more about relationships. The group will be co-facilitated by Carol Smith and Jerry Lee. It will meet on Thursdays from 5-7pm in the Counseling Group Room at the Cowell Health Center.

RE-ENTRY WOMEN AND MEN'S GROUP: This group is a mutual support and problem-solving group for men and women over 25. A place to share our ideas, concerns, experiences, and to be helpful to one another. The group will be co-facilitated by Rebecca Carter and Gary Shoemaker. It will meet on Thursdays from 3-4:30pm at Kerr Hall Room 247.

HOW TO SUCCEED IN COLLEGE: The keys to surviving in and succeeding in college are well known. In this three-part seminar and the group that will follow, you will be introduced to some of the essential skills and attitudes needed for success. The group will be facilitated by Ray Charland. It will meet on Tuesdays from 4-5:30pm in the Charles E. Merrill Room at Merrill College.

DROPPING A COURSE? October 30 is the last day to file a petition at the Office of the Registrar with a $5 fee. Withdrawal petition: October 30 is the last day to file a petition for withdrawal with partial refund of fees. College offices/Graduate Division.

ASSERTION SKILLS CLASS will be offered by the Women's Re-Entry Program beginning Friday, October 25, from 9:45-11:15 and will continue for 5 weeks. Call 429-2552 to sign up and for more information.

IF YOU WANT TO CHANGE YOUR MAJOR, your college, or your name on your official records, Wednesday, October 23 is the last day to file a petition to be effective the following quarter. Office of the Registrar.

RICKY BLUTHENTHAL, UCSC Student Body President's Council representative, is holding office hours Tuesdays and Thursdays from 10:30-12pm at the A-Frame Student Activities Center.

PLEASE BE ADVISED that the Chancellor will be out of town on Tuesday, October 29, and therefore will *not* be holding Open Office Hours on that date.

ATTENTION: ALL PROSPECTIVE MALE VOLLEYBALL PLAYERS! The UCSC Men's volleyball team will be holding informal practices each Tuesday and Thursday evening from 5 to 7pm. Here's your chance to meet the team's coach as well as hone your skills for the upcoming season. See you there. Contact OPERS, 429-2531.

TENNIS ANYONE? Have you been playing or learning the sport of tennis and feel like finding out just how good you are? Then test your skills in one of several Intramural Tennis tournaments scheduled this Fall Quarter. October 19 is Beginning/Intermediate Singles Open, October 26 is Advanced Singles Open, and on November 16 Mixed Doubles. Sign-up in advance at the OPERS office or call 429-4220 for more information.

FEMINISM AND SPIRITUALITY: A group for women to talk about religion and spirituality. We will use Rosemary Reuther's writing from *Sexism and God Talk*, and explore the path of feminist liberation theology. Wednesdays at noon at the UCSC Women's Center. Led by Betty Havey, Campus Minister. Sponsored by Ecumenical Campus Ministry.

KZSC's FALL SUBSCRIPTION DRIVE runs Monday, November 4 through Sunday, November 10. The fifth annual fundraiser for the campus public radio station has a goal of $15,000. Tune in for a week's worth of special programming, from "Out of Print Jazz" to "All Women's New Wave Requests." For more information, contact Rachel Goodman, 429-2811.

THE STUDENT HEALTH SERVICE WILL RESUME the free vision screening clinic beginning Wednesday, October 23, 1985—3-5pm. This clinic, found to be helpful by many students last academic year, will be offering vision testing and recommendations by a local optometrist every other Wednesday beginning with the above date. Phone for an appointment at 429-2211.

EDUCATIONAL PRESENTATIONS ARE AVAILABLE to student or staff groups. Contact Gary Shoemaker at 429-2753 to set up one of the workshops. They are: Organizational Development in Residential Halls; Listening/Communication Skills Workshop; Basic Counseling Skills; Conflict Resolution; Helping the Suicidal Student; Cross Cultural Workshop; Time Management Seminar; Procrastination; Facilitating Small Group Meetings; Values, Ethics and Guidelines; Stress Reduction Seminar; Test Anxiety Workshop; How to Succeed in College; Suicide; Dealing With Depression; Eating Disorders; Burn-Out; Gay and Lesbian Issues in Residential Life; Unlearning Racism; The Yale Murders.

OMBUDSMAN HOURS: Rena R. Grant, UCSC Ombudsman, will hold Open Office Hours every Monday from 10am to noon during which people may drop in. Anyone wishing to meet with her to discuss a problem or complaint may also make an appointment by calling 429-2073. Rena's office is located in McHenry Library, Room 473.

SEVENTH ANNUAL OPEN HOUSE at UCSC's Long Marine Lab, Sunday, October 20, from 10am to 4pm.

NEED THESIS SUPPORT? Join a multidisciplinary group of students who are in the process of writing theses, or just deciding what to write about. Weekly meeting begin Friday, October 18, at 3pm in the Crown Fireside Lounge.

MARK OCTOBER 24 ON YOUR CALENDAR. Career Services will be hosting a high tech and sciences career fair at the Crown Patio between 10am and 2pm. For further information call 429-2183 or stop by the Career Services Center.

PSYCHOLOGY FIELD-STUDY PROGRAM: Students interested in doing field-study next quarter should start planning NOW! Our program conducts a series of three preparation seminars to assist you in the process: October 18-Program Overview with Guest Speakers. November 1-Analyzing Skills & Selecting Placement. November 22-Developing Your Learning Contract. Seminars are from 3:30-5pm in 473 Kerr Hall. Call 429-4410 or visit Program Office, 481 Kerr, for more information.

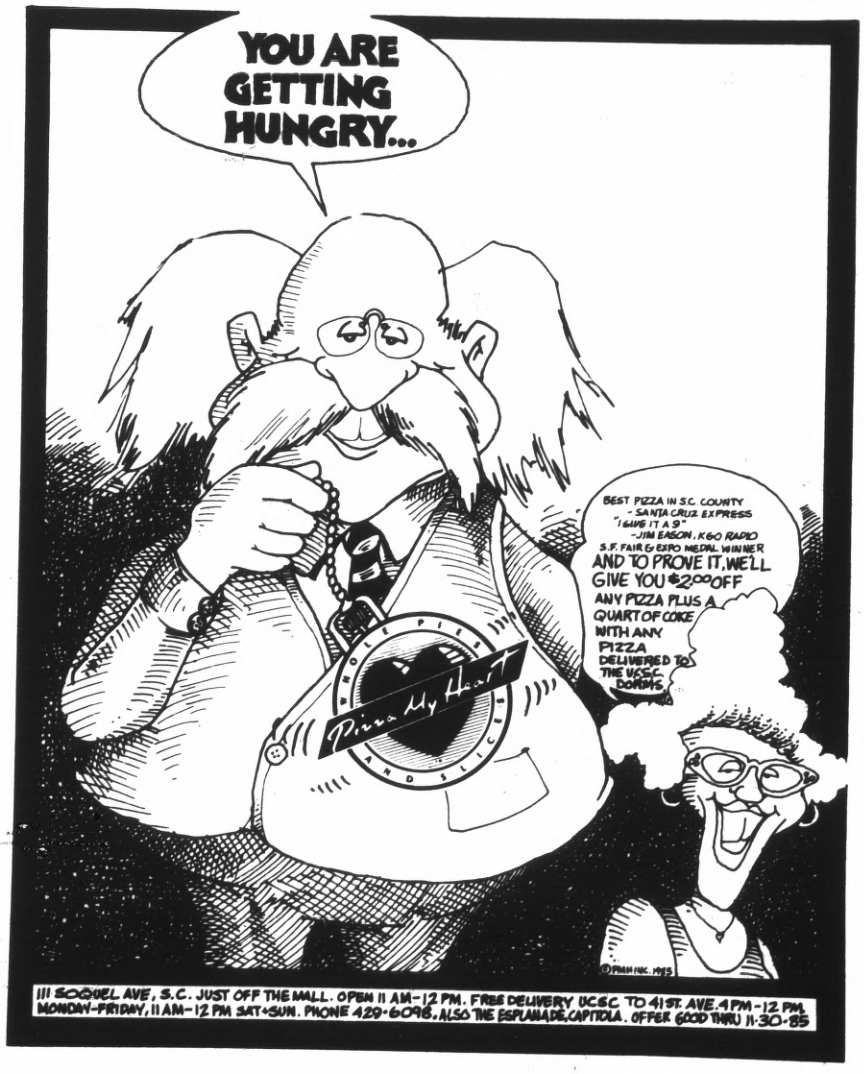
THE PROGRAMS IN EXPERIMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY and Social Psychology presents Dr. Norman Anderson, professor of psychology at the University of California at San Diego. "Psychodynamics of Everyday Life." Friday, October 18, 1985, 3:30-5pm, 499 Clark Kerr Hall. Refreshments will be served.

COUNSELING & PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICES is offering the following groups during Fall Quarter: General Counseling Group—Thursdays from 5-7pm in the Counseling Group Room at the Cowell Health Center; Re-entry Women and Men's Group—Thursdays beginning October 10 from 3-4:30pm at Kerr Hall Room 247; How to Succeed in College Group—Tuesdays from 4-5:30pm in the Charles E. Merrill Room at Merrill College beginning October 8; Las Mujeres—for more information call Katia Panas 429-2572 or Elba Sanchez 429-4011.

"VOLUNTEERS IN ASIA" ORIENTATION Interested in living and teaching in Asia? The first orientation meeting for Volunteers in Asia will be Thursday, October 24 at 7:30pm in the Baobab Lounge at Merrill College. VIA has undergrad and graduate placements in Japan, Taiwan, S. Korea, the Philippines, the Peoples' Republic of China, and Indonesia. Come to the meeting. For more information call the Merrill Field Program, 429-4054.

ETHNIC STUDIES PROGRAM 1985-86: Proposals are now invited for the Ethnic Studies Program for the 1986 Winter Quarter. Proposals may be submitted by undergraduate and graduate students, Boards of Studies, faculty, and campus-wide organizations. The deadline for submission of proposals is Friday, October 25, at 5pm. Interested individuals should obtain additional information and application guidelines from the Academic Vice Chancellor's office (299 McHenry Library). For more information give Cathy Reback a call at 429-2671.

LAS MUJERES: All Chicanas are invited to come, share experiences and enjoy other activities. For more information call Katia Panas 429-2572 or Elba Sanchez 429-4011.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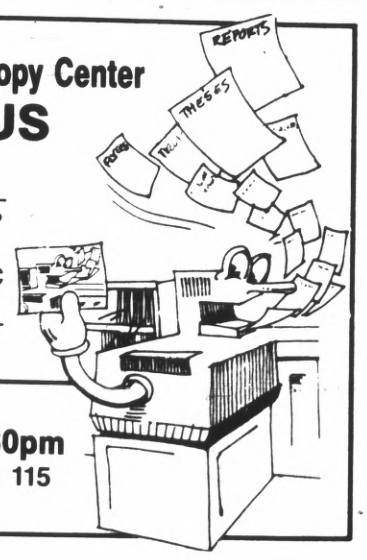

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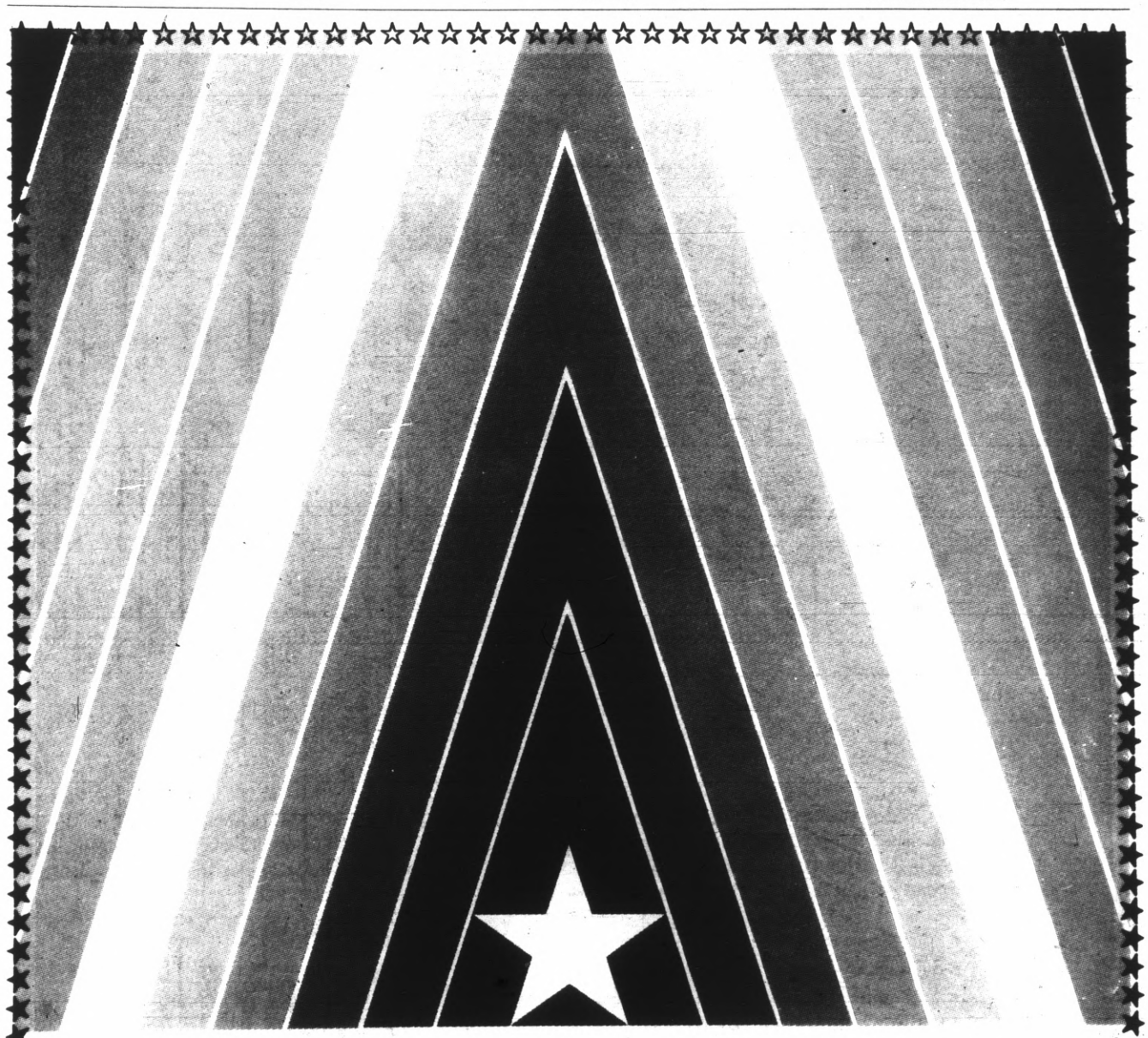

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